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GDR IMPLEMENTS FINAL ACT; CRITICIZES U.S. ARMS

AU081440 [Editorial Report] East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 8/84 on pages 3-4 carries a 3,200-word report by Joachim Hendel entitled "The Contribution of the GDR To Implementing the Helsinki Final Act." The article begins by praising the Potsdam Agreement and the Helsinki Final Act as "stabilizing factors for European security" on the 40th anniversary of the Potsdam Agreement and the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Act, which will be in 1985, and then continues by referring to cooperation in the various fields. The article then criticizes the deployment of U.S. "first-strike weapons" in Western Europe as "a serious violation of the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and a danger to the continuation of the course agreed upon in Helsinki and aimed at detente, security, and cooperation." In this connection, the article quotes State Council chairman Erich Honecker's statement on the GDR's determination to secure peace, and refers to the GDR's commitment to the Helsinki Final Act and to the importance the GDR attaches to "political dialogue and the development of mutually advantageous international relations as an important factor of stability, continuity, and predictability in Europe." The article stresses the agreements and treaties that have been signed with CSCE countries in various fields and continues: "But the code of principles also demands the strict observance and the practical implementation of accepted international commitments from capitalist states. However, this is in flagrant contrast to the unrealistic proclamations of aggressive circles of imperialism which openly call for overcoming the territorial status quo in Europe. These are incompatible with the Potsdam Agreement and the Helsinki Final Act as well as the Basic Treaties concluded between the socialist states and the FRG. The unrestricted recognition of and respect for the political and territorial results of world War II and the postwar development in Europe is and will remain the yardstick for the question whether the policy of a state truly serves peace."

The article then refers to the economic cooperation between the East and the West and the efforts of the GDR to include small- and medium-sized enterprises of capitalist countries in industrial cooperation, and to various events held as a result of the development of economic cooperation and notes in this connection: "If today by far not all possibilities of the Final Act have been exhausted for the development of economic cooperation between East and West, this is due to those forces in the capitalist states that practice methods of economic aggression such as the application or threat of embargoes, and the blockade of trade, credit, or technological relations. Also in contrast to the spirit and letter of the Final Act is the refusal of the most favored nation status and the preservation or introduction of new impairments into trade relations with the socialist states." The author then refers to the fact that the GDR gave more publicity to the CSCE agreements, publishing them in its dailies, than the Western countries did, and states that the GDR has published more Western publications than vice versa and that it is granting "generous working conditions and possibilities for foreign journalists."

Concerning humanitarian concepts, the article states: "Also in the field of human contacts, including the departure of people for vocational and personal reasons and questions of family reunification and marriages with foreigners, the GDR is acting in accordance with the Final Act and other agreements under international law that unequivocally state that these questions are to be settled in accordance with the internal laws of the participating states. This is also taken into account by a new decree on the settlement of questions of family reunification and marriages between GDR citizens and foreigners that came into force on 15 October 1983 and takes into account the recommendations of the concluding document of Madrid." In this context the article then criticizes the West, giving the United States as an example of a country that reintroduces "discriminating questions into visa applications" and asks questions on membership in a communist party, and the FRG, as it endangers youth tourism between the GDR and the FRG by an "officially confirmed secret service watch on GDR youth tourist groups." The article concludes by stressing the GDR's determination to work at the Stockholm conference for agreements improving the relations between the states.

NEW NATO HEAD LORD CARRINGTON DISPLAYS ZEAL

AU301907 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Tirana, July 30 (ATA) -- Speaking about the zeal that the new NATO secretary general, the English Lord Carrington, is showing in his new job, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes in an article that the whole attention in the NATO headquarters is concentrated on improving the political and military relations between the United States and their West European allies.

The frictions between the allies and Washington have increased, the newspaper writes, but they cannot go beyond a certain point, because "the allies" are integrated in NATO, which is manipulated by the United States. The already deployed American nuclear missiles tighten these chains even more. The pro-American zeal, displayed particularly by Britain makes the task of the United States of America even easier.

And the particular pro-American zeal shown by the American Englishman Lord Carrington, must be seen in this context.

The NATO secretary general throws away all the masks and openly demands from the other members of the alliance that, despite the grave crisis that has gripped their own countries, they must obey to the American demand for annual increase of military spendings, on the other hand, he adds that there can be no strong European defense without the American nuclear defence. This is the way that the NATO secretary general, the English Lord Carrington seeks to improve the relations between the United States and Europe.

The advices of Carrington, BASHKIMI stresses, are welcomed by a part of West European bourgeoisie that nourish illusions about the American umbrella, by that bourgeoise which has opened the doors to the American bases, which have allowed the deployment of "Pershing" and "cruise" missiles, while the Americans have the switch on keys in their hands. The advices of Carrington are received quite oppositely by the peoples of Europe, who continuously oppose the American and Soviet build-up, the aggressive blocs, manipulated by Washington and Moscow, and the American and Soviet umbrellas.

SFRY DEBT, RESCHEDULING PROBLEMS NOTED

AU081311 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 8 (ATA) -- As it comes out from the reports released by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, the Yugoslav enterprises are in heavy debts and many of them are unable to repay their debts. According to official data, the annual principal and interest payments by Yugoslav firms amount to about 130 billion dinars. TANJUG reports that the banks have rescheduled some 42 billion dinars of these debts and adds that they "are studying every request for rescheduling with the utmost attention."

The reports of the above mentioned news agency point out that the deterioration of the financial positions has inhibited the activity of the enterprises and stressed that up to now the bulk of the reproduction funds in these enterprises have been provided through banking credits.

Yugoslavia has received new credits from Western countries and a part of them valued at 1 billion 137 million dollars has been placed at the disposal of the enterprises this year for the purchase of raw materials and semi manifactures. But the enterprises, as it comes out from the TANJUG reports, are reluctant to accept these credits because they are granted on conditions that the enterprises themselves ensure repayment in hard currency at a time when their financial difficulties are very great.

SFRY INFLATION CLIMBS TO RECORD LEVEL IN JULY

AU051323 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Tirana, August 5 (ATA) -- Referring to the data released by the Federative Institute of Statistics the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports that, during July the prices of retail goods in Yugoslavia went up averagely 5.4 per cent as against June. The charges for services have gone up 11.9 per cent while the charges for the artisan, transport and postal services have (?jumped) [word indistinct] up to 15.7 per cent. During the January-July period of this year, the prices of retail goods have increased 23 per cent.

The official statistics show also that last month the prices of the mass consumer goods were 62.1 per cent higher than in July of 1983. This means, TANJUG admits, that the annual level of inflation reached the record figure of 62.1 per cent. Recently, it has been often reported on the accentuated rises in the prices of bread and other first necessity articles. Some days ago, TANJUG reported on a 27 per cent-increase of bread price in Titograd and in the other communes of Montenegro. In Skopje the price of bread rose 25 per cent and the prices of many other floury articles have also increased.

## AGCA TESTIMONY REGARDED WITH SKEPTICISM

AU081811 Sofia BTA in English 1719 GMT 8 Aug 84

["False Testimony Crumbles Like a House of Cards" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Rome, August 8 (BTA) -- Rome's Paper LA REPUBBLICA carries an article indicating the untenability of the charges against the Bulgarian airlines official Sergey Antonov of his involvement in the assassination attempt on the head of the Roman Catholic Church. The article emphasises that the fabrications of the Turkish fascist Ali Agca, who shot the pope in 1981 in St. Peter's Square, are regarded with skepticism even among the officers of the law.

During the investigation, the article points out, Agca has repeatedly corrected and changed his "testimony." Concerned by the facts, he has been forced to admit that he had never been to Antonov's flat, that he did not know his wife, that he had learned the phone numbers of the Bulgarian Embassy employees from the telephone directory...in prison. Investigators have established, the paper stresses that the phone book was passed to him in prison by the translator.

In the view of LA REPUBBLICA, Agca has never met representatives of the Bulgaria Embassy. Despite the fact that the terrorist "has recognized" them in a line up of photos, he has failed to indicate, for instance, the stature of each of them. There is every reason to believe that the first time he had seen the photos was in prison, is the conclusion of LA REPUBBLICA.

Agca's false testimony crumbles like a house of cards, but certain quarters would like to see the matter brought before the court by hook or by crook. They try to implicate Bulgaria in the shooting in St. Peter's Square. The behind-the-scenes masterminds of this diversion are the ultrareactionary quarters, under whose directions the CIA of the United States, together with the Italian secret services, has prepared and realized the dirty provocation.

## ZHIVKOV GREETS CONGO'S NGUESSO ON REELECTION

AU080755 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a message to Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, in which, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on his own behalf, he greets Denis Sassou-Nguesso on his reelection as chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee.

The message expresses wishes for a successful and fruitful activity at this responsible post, for putting into effect the decisions of the Third Congress Labor Party, further strengthening the country's political and economic independence, and for the benefit and happy future of the friendly people of the People's Republic of the Congo.

The message expresses confidence that the friendly relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Congolese Labor Party will further develop and strengthen in the interest of our two peoples and the cause of peace, security, and social progress throughout the world.

KHRISTOV VISITS BRAZIL, SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL

AU031950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, concluded his visit to Brazil. He met and held talks with Brazil's ministers of finance, trade and industry, and foreign affairs.

During the talks both sides pointed out the growing variety in the exchange of goods between the two countries, as well as the permanent increase of this exchange as a whole. It was agreed that opportunities must be sought for expanding bilateral economic relations between Bulgaria and Brazil by increasing the range of goods included in mutual trade, expanding the scope of trade exchange operations, and analyzing the exporting potentials of both countries.

Opportunities for production sharing in the pharmaceutical and chemical industry, electronics, and mining were discussed during the aforementioned meetings.

A closing protocol was signed.

GREEK CP'S FLORAKIS RECEIVES LUKANOV IN ATHENS

AU081808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, today received Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, who is paying a visit to Greece. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NEW TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION WITH USSR SOUGHT

AU081312 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA) -- The general outline for specialisation and cooperation in transport adopted by the Soviet Union and Bulgaria sets new tasks in the sphere of transport. Mr. Emil Zakhariev, deputy minister of transport spoke with a BTA representative on the new aspects of the integrational processes and in their implementation.

Now the aim is not merely to transport freight and passengers but also to do this in good time and with high quality and efficiency, with minimum expenditures on both sides. This can be accomplished only by constructing a unified transport conveyor between Bulgaria and the USSR, by efficently combining the various means of transport and by introducing the achievements of technological progress.

In 1983 alone over 32 million tons of shipments were transported between Bulgaria and the USSR. They included raw materials, fuels, machines and equipment, products of the chemical industry, foodstuffs and other goods. The construction of the Varna-Ilichovsk ferry-boat complex provided a direct link between the railway systems of the two countries, considerably shortened the time of shipment and raised its quality.

Ninety-six percent of the shipments are transported by river or sea routes. In comparison with 1980, in the eighth five year period the shipments made via the Danube have increased by 10-15 percent. In cooperation with the Soviet ministries of the river and sea merchant fleets, the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport continues to work on promoting combined sea and river transport to and from ports on the rivers Dnepur and Volga. The container ship service between Varna and Ilichovsk can be successfully used on the Danube. The amount of shipments in containers, pallets and packages has increased by 20-25 percent.

New forms of transport cooperation have been introduced for the first time between CMEA member-countries. The Bulgaro-Soviet societies "Dunaitrans" and "Intermorput" were set up and function efficiently. The air services between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are being jointly used.

The introduction of the experience of the Soviet sailor from the Black Sea merchant fleet in the technical servicing of the ships increased the exploitation time of every ship by 20 days a year and resulted in thousands of tons of shipments more and an annual economic effect of 1.5 million leva.

Transport between Bulgaria and the USSR will be further promoted and special river ports for transporting and processing of foreign trade shipments which is of mutual interest for the two countries.

Ferry-boat and Ro-Ro shipment over the Black Sea will also develop. Special attention will be devoted to the construction of a transport conveyor for transporting foodstuffs. The store-house basis of the ports and the border check-points is to be broadened, the number of specialized containers increased and their variety widened.

Considerable possibilities for cooperation in the production of transport machinery and automation remain still unused. This is why joint work will be carried out for starting cooperated production of automated systems for the railway traffic constructed on an up-to-date element basis.

The main aim is to make the trasnport links between Bulgaria and the USSR function like a unified transport system in the interest of the two fraternal peoples.

CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES SEIZE 53 KG HEROIN IN JULY

AU090811 Sofia BTA in English 0858 GMT 8 Aug 84

["A Barrier Against Smuggling" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA) -- Since the beginning of this year over 400 foreign citizens have made an attempt to cross the Kapitan Adreevo check-point with invalid documents, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO newspaper writes today.

But, in spite of the great flow of people and motor vehicles in the summer months, the Bulgarian customs authorities have not eased their control and carefully and accurately check not only documents but also the goods and articles trasnported.

Last month alone, 53 kg of heroin were seized -- this is the largest amount of narcotics seized this year. While narcotics trafficking is less frequent, the attempts to smuggle contraband goods and currency valuables are a common occurence. In the first half year 1,200 attempts at smuggling goods ahve been intercepted. Attempts were made to smuggle watches to the tune of 116,000 leva. 170 people tried to pass the check-point without visas.

TRADE, POLITICAL TALKS WITH REPUBLIC OF IRAN

LD060917 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Czechoslovakia -- Commercial and political talks opened today in Prague with a 20-member delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran. The delegation includes representatives of the Ministries of Trade, Foreign Affairs, Heavy Industry, Agriculture and Rural Development, the oil industry, the coal industry and the metallurgical industry, and of the state import and export organizations. The Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the CSSR's important trade partners, and the forthcoming talks are aimed at strengthening the state of trade relations between both countries.

KEMPNY RECEIVES TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD061930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, received today a delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party headed by Gertrude Mwongela, member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee. Comrade Kempny briefed the guests about the fulfillment of the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress in securing the further growth of the national economy and improving the quality of the living standard of the Czechoslovak people. He stressed that the basic aim of the Czechoslovak foreign policy is the struggle for halting the arms race, for disarmament, the maintenance of peace, and peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. The representatives of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party briefed Comrade Kempny about the results achieved in the effort aimed at the final elimination of the consequences of the colonial rule and at building a socialist society in Tanzania.

The delegation has been received at the CPCZ Central Committee. The representatives of the two fraternal parties were at one in noting that the visit of the delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party to the CSSR has created a good basis for the development of all-round contacts between the two parties, and that it constitutes their contribution to reinforcing the unit of revolutionary progressive and anti-imperialist forces and to strengthening the positions of the national liberation movement.

USSR AMBASSADOR VISITS WEST BOHEMIA REGION

LD081725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, visited today the West Bohemian region. After meeting with the representatives of the regional, party, and state bodies he visited the Plzen Skoda Enterprise. He spoke at the rally of workers and technicians of the enterprise for energy-producing machinery, at which Deputy Federal Premier Ladislav Gerle also took part. He praised the quality of locomotives, machine tools, and rolling equipment produced in Skoda and spoke of their importance for the development and consolidation of the production base of the USSR and the other fraternal countries. He stressed the contribution of the agreement between the USSR and the CSSR about mutual cooperation in the production of nuclear reactors and their commissioning, and he emphasized its importance for the advancement of the energy-producing system of the socialist states.

Viktor Lomakin praised the Czechoslovak machine-producing industry for the speed with which it has learned to produce equipment for nuclear power plants.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES RALLY AT YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLIMB

LD032112 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1830 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] The first day of the 28th International Young People's Climb up the Rysy culminated this evening in a festive rally. The participants welcomed among themselves the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government, and the Central Committee of the National Front led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Those present also included Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Jan Pirch, leading secretary of the East Slovak regional party committee, Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union and other representatives of political and public life.

After the anthem of the WFDY and a speech from Jozef Durica, chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, Comrade Jindrich Polednik, head of the party and government delegation, took the floor.

In his introduction he conveyed to the International Young People's Climb of the Rysy cordial greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. He said that by ascending the Rysy we pay tribute and respect to the memory of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and at the same time we draw strength and a lesson from his bequest to our life in dealing with the construction of advanced socialism in our homeland. Young people have important tasks in this, not only in public and cultural life but particularly in the economy. Comrade Polednik said in this connection, among other things, the following:

[Begin recording in Czech] Advancement of science and technology, applied in practice, is the basic prerequisite of the growth of the wealth of Czechoslovakia, the satisfaction of the material and spiritual needs of our peoples. But to say in this connection that young people have a positive atttiude to technology, that they like it, is not enough today. It is necessary these days to give a green light to new technology everywhere, at every work place, to involve young people in dealing with technical tasks and to create all necessary conditions for young people so they could master this task well and with dignity.

We appreciate everything good that happens. But to tell the truth, comrades, a number of our managerial workers, organizers of our production, are full of resolutions and of politics; the only thing that is missing is results, and the work does not go as it should. It is difficult to win with such people or to go forward. Such people are not only managers. Among young people, too, there are individuals who care only for their own affairs, their own happiness. It is very important to make these young people join the stream of work and the bustle of social life, and it is necessary to push them a bit -- I think that this, too, is one of the most important tasks of the Socialist Youth Union. [end recording]

After the speech by Comrade Jindrich Polednik those present were greeted by Vadim Stepanov, USSR consul general in Bratislava. The rally ended with a cultural program entitled "To the Glory of the Glorious Days."

CLASS STRUGGLES: WORKERS IN CAPITALIST STATES

AU071655 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 August carries on page 6 the first, 1800-word part of the article by Ivan Hlivka, entitled "The Class Realities of the Current Epoch." In this part of the article, subtitled "The Struggle for a Democratic Alternative," Hlivka first notes the rivalry between reactionary imperialist circles and the forces of peace, democracy, and liberation in the international arena, and then points out the current upsurge of mass antiwar and antimissile movements in the world.

After dealing with the interrelation of social movements and socioeconomic, political, and ideological issues, he states that the West's current search for a way out of the economic and general crisis of world capitalism is taking the road of increased militarism and of an escalated offensive against the working people's economic rights. This, Hlivka says, confronts the "organized communist and workers movement" with the "complicated problems and processes which are reflected on both the objective, and the subjective factors of the class struggle" and which are directly affecting the living standards of the masses. The savings measures affected by the Western states in social expenditures and in the wages and employment policy, Hlivka adds, and the implementation of the latest results of the scientific-technological revolution have a serious impact on "large groups of the working class and of the intelligentsia," increasing the competition on the job market and enhancing sociopsychological pressures. This, Hlivka continues, is "weakening the combat spirit" of the working people and of their trade unions, which are forced to "adopt a defensive position, and often to make significant concessions." "The unequal impact of the crisis on different strata of the working people, as well as the deepening differences in their positions, enhance the danger that the unity of the workers movement will be weakened," Hlivka says.

He then notes that the policy of a state monopoly regulation of issues pursued by Western social democrats, left-wing liberals, and centrist bourgeois parties, is being increasingly attacked by Western conservative and right-wing circles; and that the most progressive workers have already realized the increasing need to "fight for a worker democratic alternative to the line of the ruling circles. A considerable number of them," Hlivka continues, "were prepared for a new phase of the class battle. But certain figures of the workers and trade union movement in the capitalist states have renounced their class positions and have practically begun to support the bourgeoisie's line of overcoming the crisis by cutting down mass consumption. Dissatisfaction with this line has, nevertheless, begun to be manifested in several of these countries. The demand for a more specific policy in the workers' interests has intensified among a large part of the working people and in the basic workers organizations. We have striking examples of this in the FRG, France, and Great Britain. For a certain part of the workers who stood under the influence of reformist illusions, and for certain groups of the activists of reformist parties and trade unions, the emergence of the new situation has become an impulse for a more active participation in the battle against right-wing forces.

"At the same time," Hlivka notes, "certain strata of the population, whom the preceding myths had disappointed, lost their correct orientation. The reactionary circles, particularly in the United States, Great Britain, and the FRG, made use of this dissatisfaction with the instability of the socioeconomic situation and with the inefficient work of the bourgeois state apparatus for their own benefit. A part of the working people had paid tribute to conservative opinions. This was reflected in elections. Certain categories of industrial workers, which in the past supported the social reformists (such as the Labor Party in Great Britain; the SPD in the FRG; and the Socialists in France), have recently been giving their votes to the bourgeois conservative parties. A considerable number of working people continue to believe the propaganda on the need of 'class cooperation' in the interests of overcoming the crisis and of reducing social expenditures.

"Likewise, one must bear in mind the explosion of nationalist moods which are supported by ultraright-wing chauvinist circles," Hlivka continues; "their edge is directed against foreign workers." After noting that "the deterioration of living conditions" for most citizens is abused by the reaction for fostering hatred and chauvinism with regard to developing countries, which are blamed for the deepening economic crisis, for the employment crisis, and for inflation, as well as for the rising raw material and power prices, Hlivka states that this propaganda has fostered a "great-power attitude" among the petit bourgeois strata and among "a part of wage earners." This attitude, he says, is the source of nationalist moods, of angry anticommunism, and of hostility toward the USSR and other socialist countries, as well as of "attempts by the Reagan administration to prove that it is 'impossible' to come to an agreement with the countries of the socialist community and with other peace-loving states which refuse to become reconciled to Washington's gross diktat."

Hlivka concludes this part of the article by underscoring the important role played by the increasing realization of the danger that local wars may easily become global conflicts with the use of mass annihilation means; and by noting that this realization produces the growth of antiwar movements in the capitalist states. He says that the serious potential of dissatisfaction in these states is growing because of unemployment, armament, the deterioration of living standards, corruption in the state apparatus, and the increased state authority; but, he adds, "the motives of this dissatisfaction are not always supported by a thoroughly elaborated political and ideological alternative which would be accessible to broad masses of the working people. This temporary phenomenon, too, gives rise to ideopolitical chaos which opens the scope for the activity of right-wing and militarist forces," Hlivka states.

The 1,700-word second and last part of the article, published by Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 August on page 4, is subtitled "The Activation of Peace Forces." In this part of the article, Hlivka notes communists' interest in the sociopolitical attitudes of workers in the capitalist states, because these attitudes are "directly related to the prospects of the development of the communist movement." The "correct appraisal" of these attitudes, he adds, is "most significant" for the realization of communists' current tasks in the world, as is the comprehensive analysis of all aspects of the battle for peace and disarmament waged by all communist parties and of the battle for the workers' socioeconomic demands.

Hlivka then notes the importance of analyzing the structure of the social foundations of the peace and antinuclear movement, and the need to link various strata of the population with this movement; he states that the political influence of this movement must be expanded, and that the links between the movement and the "democratic, mass-ecological, womens', youth, and antimonopoly movements" must be determined. The "antimilitarist potential" of various mass organizations must also be determined, Hlivka states, and the possibilities of a dialogue between them studied.

"The exacerbating crisis of capitalism is creating new, complicated problems for the workers movement and for all progressive and peace-loving forces in many countries," Hlivka continues; he adds that this enhances the efforts for joint action and for more effective forms of protest against war and in defense of the working people's rights and their socioeconomic achievements. Such mass actions as direct confrontations between the antinuclear fighters in the United States, in the FRG, in Great Britain, and in Israel and the local police "cement and forge" the action unity of workers and democratic organizations, of diverse political forces and movements, he says, pointing out that trade unions throughout the world are increasingly participating in antiwar actions.

Hlivka goes on to deal with the current U.S. role in the world; he speaks of the "false thesis" about the special U.S. mission and leading role in the world, and notes the criticism levied in the United States on the abuse of theological arguments by the Reaganites in the effort to defend their aggressive attitudes. Even the U.S. clergy rejects Reagan's "primitive anticommunism and angry anti-Sovietism," Hlivka adds.

He then notes that the cooperation of all international peace-loving forces is the prerequisite for success in fighting the war danger, and he speaks of the imperialists' efforts to drive a wedge between the Western antimissile fighters and the working people of the countries of real socialism by means of increasing anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria. Hlivka then speaks of the appeals of communists in the capitalist states for the people's masses to frustrate the militarist U.S. plans, adding that the current problems cannot be resolved without socialism. He states that the "communists reject opinions which belittle the participation of masses in the antiwar movement" and study the "symptoms of a new dynamism of mass actions" in the capitalist states. Hlivka then points out the "great significance of the current mass" democratic and antiwar movements for the development of the sociopolitical situation in many capitalist states.

"The workers movement and the progressive antiwar organizations have encountered several serious and complicated problems," Hlivka continues. "The objective exacerbation of the sociopolitical rivalry can create new possibilities for progressive organizations to expand their influence among the masses. Those of them which appraise the situation correctly can formulate the problems clearly and can show the paths toward resolving them. Life has confirmed that the fraternal communist parties in the capitalist countries are justly criticizing the illusory notions about the merits of 'small reforms' and about possibilities to gradually 'integrate' the workers class into the structure of a bourgeois state. The West is undergoing a new series of social explosions. This enhances the prerequisites for the communists' class policy to influence all strata of the working population." Hlivka states.

He concludes his article by saying: "The strengthening differentiation and conflicts among the ranks of reformist parties and the shift to the left in the individual detachments of the workers movement, expand the prerequisites for finding common roads in the battle of the various categories of working people and their organizations both in the issues of war and peace, and in several issues of domestic policy.

"The situation which is shaping up in the world of developed capitalism is opening up certain new opportunities for activating all revolutionary and democratic forces."

## LENART TOURS AGRICULTURAL WORKS IN EAST SLOVAKIA

LD081948 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Today Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, visited the East Slovak Region where he acquainted himself with the summer agricultural works. He went to Kosice district where almost half of the area under grain has been reaped. In Trebisov District, in southern East Slovakia, Comrade Lenart observed the stream method of harvest at the farm of the Veterinary College in Zemplinske [word indistinct] He was interested in the experience and outlook so far of growing and yields of the wheat type grown here with a normal yield of seven metric tons per hectare.

## JASLOVSKE BOHUNICE NUCLEAR PLANT TEST SUCCESSFUL

LD081242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] The first controlled fission chain reaction at the Jaslovske Bohunice V2 nuclear power plant first block reactor has been released. Builders of this CSSR's second nuclear power plant, have thus carried out one of the important stages of putting it into practical operation. Power from the turbogenerators will be phased into the power grid within the next few days.

## BRIEFS

SVOBODA RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR -- Prague Aug 3 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda received today Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Nedungott Philip Alexander who is ending his diplomatic mission in this country. The two officials appreciated the good development of Czechoslovak-Indian relations and confirmed interest in their promotion. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1337 GMT 3 Aug 84 LD]

VISITING INDIAN COMMUNISTS -- Kali Shankar Shukla, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India, and Unni Krishnan, member of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, were received on 26 July in Bratislava by Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party's Central Committee. The reception took place at the close of the Indian guests' visit to Slovakia. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

SWEDISH CP DELEGATION RECEIVED -- Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava on 19 July a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Workers Party of Sweden, headed by Ingvar Loov, member of the party's Politburo. Janik informed his guests about "the results of the economic, social, and cultural development of Socialist Slovakia." [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

TASS DIRECTOR ENDS MISSION -- In Prague on 19 July, Kvetoslav Faix, CSSR radio deputy central director, presented to Leonid Latyshev, director of the TASS CSSR branch, a gold medal with the ribbon of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations on the occasion of the latter's end of tour of duty in Prague. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

LENART ARTICLE IN SOVIET JOURNAL -- Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, is the author of an article marking the 40th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising published in the August issue of the Soviet monthly MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN. In it Jozef Lenart has stressed that the Slovak National Uprising laid the foundation and created prerequisites for building a new life, and for the successful struggle for socialism. Its international significance lies in its long-term influence on the formation of the CSSR as a progressive socialist state and its influence on the situation in central Europe. The Slovak National Uprising played an outstanding role in that the principles of brotherhood and socialist internationalism have been forever anchored in Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, stressed Jozef Lenart at the close of his article. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 8 Aug 84 LD]

HONECKER TO FINNISH YOUTH: THREAT OF U.S. ARMS

LD071857 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Aug (ADN) -- GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has sent cordial greetings to the participants of the Fifth Finnish Youth Week held in the GDR, which begins today. "These friendship weeks have a good tradition as a stimulating exchange of experiences of the young generation of our countries in their struggle for the preservation of peace," Honecker stresses. "Today the future of the young generation is more threatened than ever. With their course of confrontation and arms buildup, the United States and its NATO allies are trying to push mankind over the edge of a nuclear catastrophe. This policy threatens the existence of all peoples. Reason and responsibility demand that we fight against it. In Honecker's words, youth meetings such as the forthcoming one, reflect the will of peoples to create together a peaceful present and a happy future for the coming generations. "The peace proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries point the way to detente." This constructive policy was a means also of defending the vital interests of the young generation.

Finnish President Mauno Koivisto also sent greetings to the participants in the youth week. "The active collaboration of the young over national borders helps deepen and promote positive developments for international peace and security as well as for international friendship," the message says. Koivisto wishes great success to the friendship and cooperation of the youth of the two countries.

The First GDR Youth Week took place in Finland in 1967 and the First Finnish Youth Week in the GDR in 1968. "The weeks that began then have since become a tradition so that the Fifth Finnish Youth Week now beginning in Magdeburg is also the 10th youth week of our countries," Koivisto states.

TISCH HOLDS TALKS WITH SPANISH TU LEADER

LD071724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Aug (ADN) -- The power of all trade unions of Europe must be used in the interest of peace. All that is divisive should be removed, all that promotes unity should be moved into the foreground. There was agreement on this during talks today between Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the Spanish Workers Commissions (CCOO). Both politicians pointed out that as a result of the arms drive and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of monopoly capitalism in the United States and NATO, peace is in utmost danger. The stationing of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe is creating the danger of a nuclear inferno breaking out.

Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairwoman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, took part in the talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The interlocutors exchanged views on the international situation and on problems of the trade union struggle in their countries. Harry Tisch acquainted the other side with the great activity of the FDGB members to strengthen socialism, which they see as their most important contribution to the preservation of peace. The consistent continuation of the policy of stability, dynamism, and national well-being offer social security to all workers in the GDR. The chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee explained the numerous workers' initiatives in the preparation of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. Many workers' collectives are setting as a goal the achievement of high competition results on the occasion of 1 September, the day of trade union action for peace.

The FDGB chairman assured the Spanish trade unions and their trade union class organization, the CCOO, of fraternal solidarity in the difficult struggle for the preservation of democratic rights and freedoms as well as the prevention of the disastrous consequences of the imperialist crisis on the Spanish workers.

Marcelino Camacho talked about the situation in Spain and the serious struggle of the trade unions, in particular the CCOO, in the representation of the material and social interests of blue- and white-collar workers. He described the dramatic scale of the burden that was being placed on the workers which manifested itself above all in the proportionally high unemployment of 20 percent among wage and salary earners. Camacho said that the CCOO held the view that Spain should not be a member of NATO and that all American bases must be removed. A reduction of military expenditure in Spain in favor of solving the internal social and political problems could make a contribution to the securing of peace on the European Continent. Both sides came out in favor of a meeting of leading representatives of European trade unions devoted to peace and disarmament and of holding the Fifth European Trade Union Conference. Tisch and Camacho expressed their conviction that the traditionally friendly relations between the two organizations, which had grown in the struggle against fascism and war, for peace and the representation of interests of the working class, would continue to strengthen and develop. They reached agreement to deepen cooperation further by an exchange of delegations.

FELFE, DOMINICAN CP OFFICIAL MEET IN BERLIN

LD021747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1254 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Aug (ADN) -- The striving of the most aggressive circles of imperialism for world domination is a most serious threat to peace. This was stated by Werner Felfe, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Dominican Republic, at a talk in Berlin today. They both stressed that it is necessary and possible to frustrate the plans of the nuclear war strategists, which requires the active cooperation of all forces interested in peace. Werner Felfe and Narciso Isa Conde expressed the support of the SED and the Dominican CP for the new, constructive peace initiatives of the USSR. They condemned the Reagan administration's escalation of military interference in Central America and the Caribbean and pointed to the dangers this posed for the safeguarding of world peace. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua and with the struggle of the people's organizations of El Salvador, and called for the unconditional withdrawal of the foreign occupation troops from Grenada.

SED PAPER INTERVIEWS ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

For the interview of Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde published in the 2 August edition of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, in which Goshu discusses, among other things, his view of the GDR, the GDR's support for Ethiopia, and party relations, see the Ethiopia subsection of the East Africa section of the 8 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

CDU'S GOETTING RECEIVES CSSR OFFICIAL IN BERLIN

DW081209 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] The Christian Democrats of the GDR and the CSSR consider it to be the supreme goal of socialist foreign policy to secure peace, curb the arms race, and prevent a nuclear catastrophy.

This was reiterated in Berlin today by Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU, and Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party. The two sides expressly advocated the signing of a treaty on the renunciation of military force and the safeguarding of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

COMMUNIST PARTIES' INDEPENDENCE, PROMINENT ROLE

AU081053 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 8/84 p 10

[Article by Prof Dr Harald Neubert, director of the Institute for the International Workers Movement at the SED Central Committee Academy for Social Sciences: "Current Tasks of the Communists"]

[Text] Interest in the struggle of Communists in the present era is very great everywhere in the world. It is due to various aspects that are being analyzed in detail in literature. Being the most influential political force of the present, the communist movement plays a prominent role throughout the world. It relies on tremendous historical achievements which primarily include the really existing socialism, and it has a responsibility for shaping the present and the future world, dimensions of which result from the actual requirements of the historical mission of the workers class. The influence and the strength of the communist movement have remained unchanged even under changing conditions. An analysis of these changes and the tasks to be derived from them naturally make it necessary to undertake new efforts in theoretical and ideological work, to generalize the latest experiences in the ideological struggle, and to preserve everything positive which the communist movement has produced in its history to date and which it has made the common property of all communists.

However, it is not only Communists themselves who pay the necessary great attention to their movement. Among the numerous alliance partners in the struggle for peace and social progress the authority of Communists is growing, which has also increased the interest among the partners as to how the communist movement is developing and what objectives it is seeking to attain specifically. Last but not least, reactionary politicians and imperialist ideologists are following all Communists' activities, since they rightly regard them as the most important obstacle to the implementation of their own intentions and are seeking every opportunity to intensify anticommunist attacks. This in turn results in the Communists' task to struggle even more resolutely against anticommunism and to render it harmless.

Communists know: Pride in what has been achieved, in the immeasurable treasure of experience, in the developed fighting strength does not permit the conclusion that today's demands have become any easier.

The Most Important Vital Question of Mankind

The fact that the question of war or peace has become the foremost, the most important vital question of mankind has not remained without consequences for the struggle of Communists. There can be no doubt that since Marx and Engels they have always had a clear-cut attitude toward war. Our classics always regarded the safeguarding of international peace as a constituent part of the historical mission of the workers class. To Communists, war has never been the source or precondition of social revolutions, as is constantly being asserted by anticommunists. Today the struggle for peace is even more conspicuously occupying the most important place in the strategy and policy of the communist parties. In other words, this means that, first, all their tasks can be fulfilled only if mankind is spared the nuclear catastrophe and, second, that no social problem can be separated from the struggle for preventing a nuclear war and against the arms race.

By giving the struggle for peace such a strong priority Communists have proven that in this struggle the class interests of the workers class are completely identical with the general interests of the whole of peace-loving mankind.

In the near future Dietz Publishing House will publish a book by an authors collective headed by the prominent Soviet social scientist, Professor V.V. Zagladin, which deals with all the aforementioned questions. This book names in this context three directions of Communists' activities: The first task is the analysis and assessment of the present international situation and the determination of the tasks resulting therefrom. "It can be said without exaggeration that the main problem, the problem of war or peace, that the question about the reasons for the exacerbation of the tensions and the question who is responsible for it were in the center of the international ideological struggle at the end of the seventies and in the early eighties."

The second direction consists in aiming the organizational work at mobilizing Communists, "so that they engage themselves as strongly as possible in the struggle against war." The authors describe as a third direction the activity of Communists in the broad peace and antiwar movement, their active collaboration and support of a movement which per se is very multifaceted. Here it must be noted that the multifarious initiatives and proposals of the socialist countries, above all by the Soviet Union, which proceed from the interests of the whole of peace-loving mankind, are acceptable also to those forces which are ready to actively struggle for peace although they are by no means supporters or advocates of really existing socialism. New opportunities develop here for a broad cooperation for peace. As is known, Erich Honecker spoke of the possibility and necessity of broad coalition of common sense and of realism.

Concerning the struggle for peace and social progress, Communists have clearly formulated, scientifically substantiated programs. The starting point, paths, forms, priorities, and phases of the struggle are based on today's realities. Therefore Communists pay great attention to the analysis of the given concrete conditions existing on wide scale, in any region, and in any country. In two directions changes are going on which must be taken into account.

First, an unparalleled spreading of the world revolutionary process has taken place over the past decades. Now political and social forces have gotten involved in the struggle for social progress. The legalities of the revolutionary process, the socialist revolution, and the building of socialism are prevailing under more and more manifold conditions, as was noted at the 9th and 10th SED Congresses. On the one hand this confirms the universality of these legalities, but on the other hand it calls for a high capability of the subjective factor in applying them to the most diverse conditions. Schematism and stereotyping must not be permitted, because they put into question the success of the struggle itself.

Therefore Communists are deliberately proceeding from the fact that the success of their struggle essentially depends on how one creatively masters the dialectics of internationalization and manifoldness, of the general and specific, of the tested and new. Here they can rely on the rich experiences of revolutionary struggles and changes in the seventies, for example, on the progress in shaping the developed socialist society or in creating the foundations of socialism; on the revolutionary developments in various countries, among them some with a socialist orientation; on the struggles of the workers class in the capitalist industrial countries against crisis, intensive armament, and social degradation; and so on.

Second, in recent years new factors have come into the center of attention from which consequences for the struggle for peace and social progress are resulting directly. That is above all the fact that in the United States and in certain other NATO countries the most aggressive and most reactionary forces have gained the upper hand and have started an open course of confrontation, intensive armament, and war preparations. In general this course is against all supporters of peace, international detente, and social progress throughout the world and represents a serious, dangerous challenge that must be opposed with united strength.

The consequences of the scientific-technological revolution through which new possibilities of peaceful cooperation, but also new fields of international conflict, have been created worldwide are among the changed conditions of Communists' work. Working people of the socialist countries face the task of mastering the scientific-technological revolution to the benefit of socialism and for utilization of its advantages under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties. In the Western countries working people have to prevent above all the negative consequences and burdens of the scientific-technological revolution from being put onto their shoulders. In the struggle for defending and improving the working and living conditions, they are confronted with the mutual effects of capitalist crisis, intensive armament, social degradation, and the struggle of international competition.

Among the new moments that affect the struggle of the progressive forces and that call for an answer are the global problems of mankind like the problem of backwardness of many countries, world nutrition, energy and raw material supply, environmental protection, population growth, and so one, which, above all due to colonialism and neocolonialism, are a concern of the countries of the "Third World". Communists have taken numerous initiatives to solve these problems.

National and International Responsibility

In a concrete historic connection with the conditions, forms, aims, and tasks of the struggle, the international communist movement is developing as a worldwide force by itself. As leading comrades of many parties stress in this connection, the mastering of the changing complicated tasks calls for relying on the great experiences and achievements of the individual history of every party and the class struggles waged so far; for remaining loyal to its historic assignment; for preserving, acquiring, and further developing the theoretical and political foundation of its revolutionary identitiy, scientific socialism, and proletarian internationalism and for constantly turning to and creatively mastering the always newly developing theoretical and practical-political problems of its struggle and unity.

As the authors collective of the above-named book declares, the success of the struggle of the Communists is "directly dependent on how correctly the revolutionary theory is being understood and developed. These two sides of one and the same complicated process, the combining of theory with the mass movement, are closely mutually intertwined. Without taking into consideration the revolutionary creativeness which inevitably manifests itself in the activity of the masses, the theoretical treasury of the Communists cannot be really enriched. At the same time the mastery of the principles of revolutionary theory, their practical acquisition, always requires that in this theory answers to pressing theoretical questions of the further development of the movement of the masses and the life of the whole country be sought." The fact that here experiences differ and that one arrives at different assessments and draws different conclusions, must be taken into consideration. In this way, discussions and occasionally even differences of opinion develop at times between individual parties as well as within some parties.

Unity of action and new experiences gained in struggle [Kampferfahrungen], collective theoretical endeavors, and comradely discussion are the most important means under these conditions to develop the movement and to mobilize it for the joint tasks.

The dialectics of the national and the international realm, on which proletarian internationalism is based, more than ever determine the relations between communist parties and their collaboration. The international communist movement is and will remain a voluntary militant community of independent parties with equal rights, whose efficiency, influence, and successes in struggle [Kampferfole] cannot be separated from their ability and readiness to organically combine national and international responsibility.

## BRIEFS

EAST BERLIN RAIL SUBSIDIES -- Berlin has 172 km of high speed track on which nearly 2,000 trains run daily. The government provides approximately M270 million annually to the S-Bahn [interurban railroad] in fare support. This figure does not include costs for maintenance, repairs, and replacement of track and rolling stock. [Summary] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 8 Aug 84 DW]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR -- On the basis of a government agreement, the GDR light industry has taken over tasks in modernizing 19 Soviet enterprises of the textile, clothing, and shoe industries. About 19 partner enterprises have been appointed for the production establishments that are to be rationalized. According to the minister for light industry, GDR combines are working out proposals for the introduction of new technologies, and, in agreement with the textile machine engineering sector, necessary machines and equipment will be supplied or the use of machines from other CEMA countries will be recommended. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

SUMMER TRAINING FOR VIETNAMESE -- The Carl Schorlemmer Advanced Technical School in Leuna-Merseburg will be host to 500 students and candidate teachers of the SRV who study in the GDR and who traditionally participate in summer training during the vacations to prepare for the next study year. A culmination point of the summer training will be a solidarity and peace meeting with friends from Laos and the PRK. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

PRC EMBASSY COCKTAIL PARTY -- On the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Shen Guoliang, military attache at the PRC embassy in the GDR, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Tuesday. The invitation was honored by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense and head of the Ground Forces of the National People's Army, as well as by other generals and officers of the National People's Army. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR and military and defense attaches. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

OFFICIALS ATTEND EGYPTIAN RECEPTION -- On the national day of his country, Salah ad-Din Muhammad ash-Sha'rawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday [23 July]. His invitation was honored by Werner Krolikowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ernst Mecklengurg, State Council deputy chairman; and members of the Council of Ministers Rolf Kersten and Bruno Lietz. Also present were other prominent figures of the GDR's social life, among them Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister for foreign affairs. The reception was also attended by heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

## ENVIRONMENTALISTS PROTEST DANUBE PROJECT

AU081803 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1930 GMT on 7 August carries a 5-minute film report by an unidentified West German television team on an "organized protest" in Hungary against the construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the Danube. The project -- a joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian venture, stretching from the first weir at Gabcikovo on the Czechoslovak side to the second weir at Nagymaros in Hungary, 140 km downstream, is described by the reporter as a "bone of contention" between the two countries. While the Hungarians have been "delaying construction" since the signing of the contract in 1977, the Czechoslovaks are said to be "pressing" for swift progress and, by "establishing facts," are said to be forcing the Hungarians to act. According to the reporter, a "delicate political edge" is added by the fact that, on the Czechoslovak side, a number of villages with a predominantly Hungarian population will have to make room for the storage lake. The reporter attributes the Hungarians' "reservations" about the project to the protest movement that has arisen in the country against it. A particular target of criticism is reportedly the fact that the contract of 1977 does not provide for any measures to protect the environment.

In the film biologist Janos Varga, a leading figure of the Hungarian protest movement, who has "in lectures and articles in specialist periodicals warned against the grave consequences of the realignment of the Danube," explains his motives for opposing the project. He says, in a statement recorded in Hungarian which is translated into German: "I strongly believe that Hungary and the CSSR should not build this system of hydroelectric power plants. It does not pay off -- neither economically, politically, nor ecologically. It will be about twice as expensive as a conventional power plant of the same power generating output. Moreover, in winter, when energy is most needed, the Danube carries the least amount of water. The project also jeopardizes drinking water supplies -- by the end of the century, 30 to 40 percent of the Hungarian population should be supplied with drinking water from this water reservoir. On the other hand, the two barrage weirs will cover just 3.5 percent of Hungary's energy requirements. The ecological damage will be extremely severe. The side tributaries of the Danube will disappear and with them the forests and the animal and plant life of the region. Particular damage will be caused by the realignment of the Danube's streamflow into a by-pass channel. The Rhine by-pass channel in Alsace served as a model for this. Just as in the Alsace, the underground water level will drop significantly across a large territory with all the consequences for agriculture this entails."

In conclusion the report says that a petition against the contract of 1977 and the realignment of the Danube is currently circulating in Budapest. The first signatories were 50 unidentified "prominent persons;" in the meantime "a few thousand" signatures have reportedly been collected. As the report points out, the organizers of the campaign must use "conspirational methods" because "the political police are hard on their heels."

## STATISTICAL OFFICE RELEASES PRODUCTION DATA

LD081221 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI) -- The Central Statistical Office reports that in the first half of 1984 (January-June) gross production in the socialist sector of industry surpassed by 4 per cent the corresponding figure of the first half of 1983. With the exception of mining all the principal industries increased output, with food industry leading with 8 per cent increase. Production increase in the electric energy and light industries surpassed the average figure.

Industrial employment decreased by 9,200 workers (0.6 per cent) and per employee production value increased by 4.6 per cent. The average monthly wage of industrial employees increased by 7.5 per cent.

In accordance with plan output of the construction industry declined by 6.2 per cent as compared to the first half of 1983 and the industry employed 6,200 (2.1 per cent) fewer workers.

In the first six months of 1984 a total of 68,300 million forints was spent on investment, 1.1 per cent less than in the first half of last year. Company investments declined by 2.8 per cent while 1.3 per cent more was spent on state-financed projects.

Import increased by 5.7 per cent and export by 10.5 per cent at current prices.

The purchase of agricultural products increased by 3.4 per cent.

The population's income from central sources increased by 12.3 per cent. The period January-July 1984 taken as 100 per cent, the consumer price level was 108.4 per cent in the first half of 1984. The prices changes in 1984 raised the price level by 4.4 per cent.

## NEMETH PAYS 2-DAY VISIT TO BARANYA REGION

LD082154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Karoly Nemeth has paid a 2-day visit to Baranya. The member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, was informed by the county's party and state leaders about the situation in the region. Karoly Nemeth called on the state farm in Pecs, then, in [word indistinct] he met the Hungarian team preparing for the world championships in driving horse-teams. In Komlo, he became acquainted with the coal mining situation in the Mecsek and, after sightseeing, he called on the Karbon Light Industry Enterprise. The 2-day program in Baranya of the Central Committee secretary concluded in the Bikal State Farm.

## BRIEFS

ZAVODI DEATH, FUNERAL -- The funeral of Imre Zavodi, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of Fejer County Council, is to take place in Szekesfehervar on Friday. Zavodi was killed in a car accident 2 days ago. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 84 LD]

AMBASSADOR RELIEVED, MADE SECRETARY -- Budapest, August 6 (MTI) -- The President Council has relieved Dr Rezsa Banyasz, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to London, of his post and simultaneously has appointed him state secretary, and the Council of Ministers has appointed him president of the government's Information Office. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 6 Aug 84 LD]

RETURNING AMBASSADORS -- Vientiane, August 6 (MTI) -- Janos Zegnal, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, paid a farewell visit on Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary-general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0630 GMT 7 Aug 84 LD] Pyongyang, August 6 (MTI) -- Kim Il-song, general-secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the farewell visit of Sandor Etre, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Pyongyang. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 0631 GMT 7 Aug 84 LD]

REAGAN'S 'MAGNANIMITY" ON SANCTIONS ATTACKED

AU081351 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 6 Aug 84 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "Reagan's Magnanimity"]

[Excerpts] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in his unending magnanimity, has deigned to ease the sanctions on the Polish people. He deigned, namely, to lift the ban on scientific trips in the framework of the Marie Sklodowska-Curie Fund, to restore scientific exchanges with Poland, to give back to LOT, the Polish Airlines, its landing rights on U.S. territory -- on the condition that Polish arbitral claims are withdrawn from the International Civil Aviation Organization and that this should be subject to the negotiations on the new, bilateral avaiation agreement -- and, he even expressed readiness to withdraw his objection to Poland being accepted into the IMF if, according to Washington's assessment...the amnesty announced by the Polish Sejm is "fully and rationally implemented...."

The magnanimity of the U.S. President is, indeed, great! He deigned to forgive the unworthy Poles.... For what, in fact? What right did he have to torment the Polish people for several years with sanctions, the most painful of which are still, after all, in force? What right did he have to usurp the role of the supreme authority on Polish internal issues?

The losses we incurred were by no means trivial. They have been estimated at at least $13 billion, and this sum is constantly going up because the most painful sanctions are, after all, still tormenting us. Freezing normal credit and financial relations, limiting the sale of Polish goods because of customs discriminations, and in so doing, restricting our purchasing potential in the second payments area -- all this constantly affects the production potential of many of our plants and, therefore, our national income.

Therefore, we have every right not to ask, but to demand in the most emphatic way, the immediate annulment of all U.S. sanctions without any kind of conditions, plus compensation for the losses we incurred through the imposition of sanctions. It was precisely this position that the PPR Government took on the night of 3 November 1983 when it stood up in defense of the vital interests of the entire society.

The decisions made by President Reagan that were conveyed to the Polish Government on 2 August are only a very small step toward fulfilling our well-founded demands, because they do not restore a normal customs status to Poland, they do not lift the ban on granting credits to Poland, and they do not annouce the payment of any kind of compensation for the losses we incurred. However, they do portend further attempts to interfere in domestic Polish matters....

The position taken by Washington, which was conveyed to our government, will undoubtedly be thoroughly examined by this government from the point of view of Poland's national interests. We will not sing any "hosannas!" for the President's magnanimity, because we never asked for any. However, we demand that which Poland is rightly entitled to. 'E v e r y t h i n g [spacing as published] that Poland is entitled to! Compensation as well! Without any kind of conditions!

## PRK'S CHAN SI, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

### Talks With Jaruzelski

BK070705 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0502 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Aug (SPK) -- A talk took place in Warsaw yesterday afternoon between Kampuchea's delegation led by Council of Ministers Chairman Chan Si and that of Poland led by Council of Ministers Chairman W. Jaruzelski, our correspondent reported.

Taking part in the talk on the Kampuchean side were Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Tang Saroem, minister of trade; Kong Samol, minister of agriculture; Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning; Klot Randi, deputy minister of industry; and Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador to Poland.

On the Polish side were Janusz Obodowski, vice chairman [title as received] of the State Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers; Ernest Kucza, deputy minister of foreign affairs; V. Krtwewski, deputy minister of agriculture [name and title as received]; Antoni Karas, deputy minister of Poland to Kampuchea [title as received].

The two sides briefed each other on the situation of each respective country and exchanged views on current international issues. The Polish side noted that the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible and stressed that the PRK Government is the sole representative of the Kampuchean people. It expressed full support for the good-will proposal put forward by the three Indochinese countries aimed at settling through peaceful means all pending problems in the region.

The Kampuchean side, for its part, expressed its unreserved support for the efforts of the PPR and other socialist countries to slow down the arms race and take mankind away from a nuclear war. The two sides also dealt with the questions of promoting multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

Before the talk, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si was received in audience by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

### Meets Mlynczak

LD081808 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 8 (PAP) -- Chairman of Kampuchea's Council of Ministers Chan Si met with Deputy President of the Polish Council of State Tadeusz W. Mlynczak today, on the third and last working day of his official friendship visit to Poland.

The sides talked about the state of and possibilities for further development in Polish-Kampuchean relations. They discussed the international situation, pointing to the necessity of stepping up joint efforts to maintain peace and consolidate security in the world, especially in Europe and South-East Asia.

The representatives of Polish political and economic life held parallel meetings with members of the Kampuchean delegation, under the chairmanship of Polish Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski and Kampuchea's Chea Soth. The talks dealt with various aspects of Polish-Kampuchean cooperation in economy and science.

Both countries' Deputy Foreign Ministers Ernest Kucza and Kong Korm, as well as Polish Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Kazimierz Grzesiak met with Kampuchean Minister for Agriculture Kong Samol for talks.

Also today, the Kampuchean delegates went on a sight-seeing tour of Warsaw.

Addresses Press in Gdansk

BK090652 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Aug (SPK) -- Kampuchea's high-ranking party and government delegation on Tuesday visited a river shipyard in the Polish town of Tczew and cultural establishments and the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, where they were invited to an official luncheon by the vice chairman of the municipal committee, reports our correspondent.

Addressing the local press at the Lenin Shipyard, Council of Ministers Chairman Chan Si praised the Polish workers for their efforts in national construction and highly Poland's progress in techniques and mechanization. He stressed that the Polish workers are now embarked on the construction work of their country which, he said, entirely contradicts the international reactionaries.

Chairman Chan Si said he was convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples, particularly between the working classes of the two countries, will further develop with each passing day in the interest of socialist construction in each country.

TRADE DIRECTOR ON COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA

LD082135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] The 3-day session the Polish-Indonesian Commission ended today. Anna Andrzewska spoke to Jerzy Kapuscinski, director general in the Ministry of Foreign Trade:

[Begin recording] [Andrzewska] Director, the session that ended today was the first intergovernmental session devoted to Polish-Indonesian economic cooperation. Is this a sign that we have begun to appreciate our Indonesian partner?

[Kapuscinski] This session is indeed the first in the history of our relations. It is the outcome of an agreement reached during the recent stay in Indonesia by our foreign minister, Comrade Stefan Olszowski, toward the end of last year. At that time it was agreed between both sides that it would be positive for us to be able to set in motion such an instrument of programming and planning of economic cooperation between both countries.

[Andrzewska] So it is a bilateral intiative?

[Kapuscinski] Yes. It was discussed then and it was decided. We are now the second country besides the GDR that has such a joint commission, and we have identified the areas which are the most feasible for such cooperation.

[Andrzewska] And what are they?

[Kapuscinski] Indonesia intends at the moment to develop actively coal mining and copper mining and processing; the coal-based power industry, and electrification.

[Andrzewska] How do we trade with Indonesia?

[Kapuscinski] We trade according to a free exchange formula. This is an agreement which has been operating for years.

[Andrzewska] Now that we know how we trade, please tell us in what?

[Kapuscinski] For years we have been selling a little investment equipment, chemical products, carbide; we have sold artificial fertilizers, when they were for export; we have sold typewriters, diesel engines, some pharmaceuticals; and we imported primarily rubber and tin. [end recording]

## PCE FESTIVAL, TU CONGRESS ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

AU061645 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 84 p 6

[Zdzislaw Janulewicz article: "Spanish Communists: The Festival and Reality"]

[Excerpts] Standing on the rostrum in the light of the floodlights and with clenched, outstretched fist, grey-haired Dolores Ibarruri, not to mention a crowd of thousands, were chanting the slogan "Acqui se ve la fuerza de PC" (Here one can see the strength of the Communist Party). This picture will remain in one's memory for a long time. This was the climax of the "PCE Festival" [in Madrid] and the festival of its organ, the weekly MUNDO OBRERO.

A great deal of attention was concentrated during the festival on socioeconomic problems, and, in particular, on the need to alter the current line of the Felipe Gonzales government for the purpose of halting unemployment.

Spain's sociopolitical situation was also to a considerable extent the subject of the third congress, which ended on 24 June, of the Workers Commissions -- the largest and strongest trade union in the country. The commission's secretary general, Marcelino Camacho, confirmed during the congress that the struggle to achieve full employment and to alter the present balance of political forces by involving society in working out a solution to the present crisis remains the union's chief task, as it has been up to now. Concrete steps in this direction have been the following: reindustrialization, general agricultural reform, the establishment of a national aid fund, the democratization of controls over the financial system, and the nationalization of banks.

During a talk with a TRYBUNA LUDU delegation during the PCE festival, Camacho was interested in the development of the Polish trade union movement. He said that the autonomy and independence of trade unions in Spain have always determined their strength. Political parties should see to it that their policy and programs of actions gain the support of society and the trade unions. The PCE is conducting such a policy, and for this reason has gained the support of the Workers Commissions, which have recorded a considerable influx of new members and rising popularity in factories recently.

Spanish Communists are not indifferent to the struggle for peace and disarmament. They expressed this on 3 June by mass rallies, demanding a halt to the arms race and opposing Spain's membership in NATO. A great political success of these rallies has been the presence in them of numerous representatives of other trade union and political parties.

During the rally mentioned at the beginning, PCE Secretary General Gerardo Iglesias very sharply criticized the policy of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], placing Felipe Gonzales in the same rank as Soares, Thatcher, and Craxi. This policy, he said, has adopted as its goal the alienation of progressive social forces and the bureaucratization of the trade unions. He accused the PSOE of conducting dialogue only with the right wing. He called for the establishment of a broad front of the left, gathering in its ranks all progressive social forces capable of working out and implementing an alternative program of sociopolitical changes.

G. Iglesias described the internal party situation as normal, which has been considerably influenced by the 11th PCE Congress when the party confirmed its open, secular, and democratic nature. The period of expulsions from the party and internal disputes is over. He called on young people, in particular, to join the PCE, and appealed for a return of all those who left the party during its difficult period but who still feel that they are Communists. For it is the party's unity that will determine its strength.

Despite the existence of many political shades among the Spanish left wing, the festival has been an expression of support for the communist-announced idea to create a broad social front for the sake of progressive changes in Spain. The members and supporters of both communist parties currently active in Spain; trade unionists belonging to the Workers Commissions and leftist trade unionists under the influence of the PSOE and UGT [General Union of Workers]; and many, many others have regarded this as the supreme task in the current social, economic, and political situation.

"Hasta la proxima" (until the next festival) is how the people leaving the Casa de Campo on Sunday evening said good-bye to each other. Another year of daily activity and work began, activity whose results will be a yardstick of the party's strength and of the correctness of its program.

## 43 SURRENDER TO SECURITY ORGANS UNDER AMNESTY

LD082108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] So far 43 persons have given themselves up at militia stations revealing offenses encompassed by the amnesty. All of them have signed statements about giving up their criminal activities and described how they breached the law. The Amnesty Act has set a deadline of the end of this year for giving oneself up to security organs and revealing offenses which the Amnesty Act covers.

## FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL RELEASED 8 AUGUST

NC081839 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 8 )AFP) -- Andrezej Rozplochowski, the eighth of the 11 Polish opposition leaders held in jail for "anti-state plotting," was freed today under the recent amnesty, friends said. Mr Rozplochowski, aged 34, was one of the seven former leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union held in Warsaw's Rakowiecka prison alongside four former leaders of the self-dissolved Workers Self-Defence Committee (KOR).

After his release this afternoon, it was thought Mr Rozplochowski was driven by police to Katowice, upper Silesia, where before his imprisonment he worked at the local steelworks.

The three militants still imprisoned at Rakowiecka are Jan Rulewski of Solidarity and Jacek Kuron and Henryk Wujek of KOR.

Under the amnesty, they must be released before August 21. Up to last night, according to official figures, 545 out of the 652 political prisoners benefitting from the amnesty had been freed.

Meanwhile, sources close to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said today that a former Solidarity leader from Gdansk, Aleksander Hall, who went underground after the state of siege was decreed in December 1981, was arrested on Monday and has not been heard of since.

KOR LEADER KURON FREED FROM PRISON 9 AUGUST

NC091115 Paris AFP in English 1106 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 9 (AFP) -- Jacek Kuron, the Workers' Self Defence Committee (KOR) leader in jail for two-and-a-half years without trial on charges of plotting against the state, was freed at midday today.

An apparently fit Mr Kuron said he would meet the foreign press at his home at 1200 GMT.

He said he was driven home by plain-clothes police.

Mr Kuron went on a hunger strike earlier this year in a bid to force authorities to put him on trial. His release today came under amnesty granted to mark the 40th anniversary of communist Poland.

Two senior militants now remain in jail, Henryk Wujek of KOR and Jan Rulewsli of the banner free union Solidarity. As of Tuesday night, official figures said 545 of the 652 political prisoners due to be released under the amnesty had been freed.

ARTICLE ON FAILURE OF WORKERS CLASS REBUTTED

AU081327 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Aug 84 p 3

[Edward Modzelewski article: "What Has Failed -- the Strategy or the Tactics?"; part one of two]

[Excerpts] The progressing normalization in Poland, characterized among other things by society's growing impartiality toward the activities of the underground, has forced domestic political adversaries and their Western supporters to seek new programmatic solutions. Let us deal with this problem.

One subject that is regularly repeated both by centers of ideological subversion in the West and by members of the opposition at home is the cause of the setback suffered by the counterrevolution in Poland. Many reasons for the setback are given, but one of them is worth particular attention, especially because it is expounded in many materials which claim to be programs of action for the political opposition in Poland.

Let us start with an article by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY writer S. Kisielewski entitled "Introduction to an Opposition Program" which appeared in the 1/2-1984 [date of issue not further clarified] issue of the Paris KULTURA.

The abovementioned author wirtes that Solidarity's enormous achievements date from the time "when, it changed from a workers class movement into a nationwide bloodless uprising." However, its fall was caused by its institutionalized workers nature [firmowa robotniczosc] which contained an internal discrepancy. This discrepancy meant that Solidarity was not the perfect antidote to Marxist-Leninist doctrine and phraseology The leading Polish workers class grew out of our communism and out of its doctrinal thinking, although it does not always realize this." [no beginning quotation marks as published] What exactly was this "impeding," or as Kisielewski puts its, discrepancy? In his opinion, it was based on the fact that "one cannot at the same time combat the concept of a state which is all-protective and which arbitrarily employs everyone, and submit oneself to its care and demand for this state increasingly generous benefits. Choose either one thing or the other." In connection with this, Kisielewski concludes, "the workers, as a program-creating force proposing a new system, failed because they had to fail -- they were too strongly involved with the protective-communistic way of thinking and with state forms of production to oppose this state in the economic sphere."

One has to admit that S. Kisielewski has said much truth in these sentences. It is true that "the workers, as a force programming a new system" (read: as a force meant to overthrow socialism) have failed. It is also true that the "leading workers class" (notice the contempt with which he writes about it, deliberately using quotation marks) really did emerge from domestic socialism and that it is connected with the socialist state.

The workers class has indeed failed, but not all of it and not as an "entire group," as Kisielewski would have liked. Only those members of the workers class who wanted to use it for their own aims, which were contrary to class interests, failed. The interests of this class, as the overwhelming majority of its members know very well (which is the opposite of what S. Kisielewski thinks), are connected with socialism.

That is why when the decisive moment came the workers class did not support those who wanted to demolish the socialist state. They did not do so because the state is their state. Although the state is still not perfect and needs many reforms and transformations, it was still created by them. It is in this state that the workers class and powerful sociopolitical force, and it is in this state and in no other that they can demand with one voice their just rights.

It is clear that Solidarity's greatest "successes" in Kisielewski's eyes occurred at the time when it lost its workers class nature, as he puts it. By "successes" Kisielewski means, of course, the open struggle against the socialist state which took place especially in the second half of 1981. However, one should realize that Solidarity did not lose its "workers class nature" by transforming itself spontaneously into a "nationwide movement," but by means of sharp internal struggle with its workers core. Already at the Solidarity congress in Gdansk, 80 percent of its delegates were union apparatchiks [aparatczycy], an insignificant part of whom were workers. The workers was then no longer necessary; it had done its job and set in motion the mechanisms to correct socialist development in Poland, and now it could disappear. Further "correction" of this development was taken up by specialists from the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR], the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], and by extremists from the Solidarity leadership. We know very well how this "correction" ended up.

The fact that many people have regarded the workers class as an object of political manipulation is obvious today. What is to a certain extent new, however, is that Kisielewski has finally said this openly. But this is not the most important matter. There is something more, in other words, a certain mechanism of conveying ideas between Paris KULTURA, Radio "Free Europe," and other subversive centers on the one hand, and the opposition in Poland on the other.

For Lech Walesa, in a so-called statement entitled "Concerning the Economy and Workers Self-Management Bodies," which was broadcast by "Free Europe" on 18 April, repeated practically all of the ideas of Kisielewski contained in the article in question. We read in this statement, which is similar to Kisielewski's article, that "cooperatives are the sphere in which one may encourage the independence and self-management of groups of people." He says that "private farming is a sector of particular importance for Poland." Just like Kisielewski, Walesa, too, would like to see workers opening up "private workshops and all kinds of firms," and also concentrating their interest on "private farming."

The issue would appeal trivial were it not for the fact that this calling on society, and, in particular, the workers class, to proceed to the private sector possesses a certain underlying significance. Let us recall that after 1980, the entire effort of such organizations as KSS-KOR, KPN, and later the extremist wing of Solidarity, was aimed at disintegrating the workers class. Initial aims to break up the trade union movement completely, followed by constant attacks on the party, the antagonizing of individual groups of workers by means of wage reductions, and finally, the agitation of entire work forces (for example in coal mines against the background of the government's proposals concerning work on free Saturdays) -- all these activities were designed to break the unity of this class. The above organizations knew very well that a divided workers class ceases to be a meaningful political force and becomes exposed to internal manipulation. When writing about the above "successes" of Solidarity at the time when it lost its workers class nature, S. Kieselewski knows well that these "successes" were the result of this very disintegrating activity. There is not the slightest doubt that these proposals by S. Kisielewski and L. Walesa concerning at least a partial split of the workers class by involving part of it in various forms of private economy (even illegal forms) is nothing other than a continuation of an old policy in a new form.

Today there are no conditions for dividing the workers class by the methods used in 1980-81. There are no conditions nor possibilities of doing so because the trade union and self-management movements are being reestablished. Most of society during the recent elections proclaimed its desire as to the further development of the situation in Poland.

Therefore, it is necessary to adopt the kind of methods that possess an apparent class neutrality. Kisielewski and Walesa think that one day a chance may present itself once again, therefore right now one should try and sweep the floor at least partly clean of the destructive element -- the workers class.

## CATHOLIC PERIODICALS' PERSECUTION CLAIMS ATTACKED

AU081441 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 26 Jul 84 p 5

[Slawomir Nowakowski article: "In the Name of Truth"]

[Excerpts] The main slogan under which some weeklies practice their journalism is the slogan of truth. For example, there has not been a single issue of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY without some direct or indirect mention of truth, sometimes in the form of a quotation from the Gospel. When I read that weekly, I often have the impression that the love of truth is indeed a treasure for its editors.

Some Catholic publications have recently resumed publishing articles about the persecution of the Catholic Church in Poland, about efforts to forcibly convert society to atheism, about the expansion of "godless materialism," about the persecution of believers, about the struggle against religion, and so on and so forth.

I would like to ask these publications a few questions, which, I hope, they will answer. What evidence is there of persecution of the Catholic Church in socialist Poland, in which thousands of ecclesiastical projects and presbyteries, often resembling luxurious palaces, are being built? Where and in which schools is antireligious propaganda practiced and children forced to embrace atheism? Ask the parents whether anyone forbids their children to attend religious classes, or forbids them to bring up their children in the spirit of religion. Ask them whether they know of anyone being persecuted in Poland for religious beliefs. Ask the followers of other religions whether this is true.

It is true that immediately after the war state-church relations were not the best, but many Catholic jounalists working for some Catholic publications have short memories

All such journalists, who today act as great defenders of private family farms, should remember -- not in the name of political and ideological considerations, but in the name of truth -- what position the church hierarchy assumed immediately after the war on the agrarian reform. Who was it that organized processions of people carrying rosses and demonstrating against meting out the large kulak estates? What did the clergy say about this reform from the pulpits? (Newsreels shot at that time by Western journalists and not by the communists are available in the archives.) What was the segment of the Polish clergy that had closest connections with the blackest reactionaries after the war? What were priests doing in counterrevolutionary bands? Documents exist to prove these facts.

I think that only those whose hands are clean and, above all, whose conscience is clean can claim the right to act as the supposedly sole "defenders of Polish peasants."

You, Catholic journalists, should at last tell us what is the supposed demoralizing nature of the scientific world outlook based on the philosophical principles of material ism. Is the materialistic outlook on life, which you often call godless materialism or mad ideology, characteristic only of socialism? Is Marxism the only philosophical system that leaves God out of its speculations? Was it the communists that invented phenomenology, structuralism, neopositivism, and pragmatism, which is the philosphical basis of the entire American culture? Has the theory of the pansophic system, which is the most radical form of materialism, been formulated by a Marxist? How is it that in the name of pluralist and philosophical tolerance you regard the right of parents to provide secular education for their children -- this right is guaranteed by most constitutions in the world -- as a mroal depravation of young people? Is the Catholic ethic the only ethic that guarantees the training of righteous and honest human beings? Is it only Marxism that is based on the secular system of values? Are the books by Professor Maria Ossowska and Professor Kotarbinski's system of independent ethics the products of the influence of the "godless communists?" Would you classify the people who follow this system, including professor Kotarbinski himself, as dishonest and evil?

I think that the purpose of your attacks against "godless materialism" is different from what it appears to be at first glance. You are not concerned only or primarily with philosophical attitudes. What you are concerned with is the political aspects as well as the social and class nature of these attitudes. Your aim is to maneuver the faithful into political struggle against the system prevailing in Poland by shoring up our people's traditional religiousness by political emotions.

Gentlemen from TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, GOSC NIEDZIELNY, GWIAZDA MORZA, and other periodicals of a similar outlook, tell the truth: Say that this is precisely your goal instead of beating about the bush on the subject of pluralism and tolerance. Your aim is not to defend the faithful, religion, and even the Catholic Church. Nor are pluralism and tolerance your aims. What you really what to achieve is to establish a system of totalitarian theocratism.

If I am wrong, then tell us what should be done in People's Poland in addition to what has already been done to satisfy you? How many more churches and theological schools should be built? How many more luxury presbyteries should be built? And yet even if additional thousands and thousands of such buildings were built, you would still continue to holler about the perils threatening religion and about the struggle against the Catholic Church.

But tell us what you want to offer to the Polish people in place of socialism. Tell us if there is anything that the theocratic system is able to offer to the people today. I do not want to go back to the Catholic Church's dark history, which was illuminated by thousands and thousands of stakes burning in Europe. Still, take a look at the present theocratic systems in some Muslim countries today; although not Catholic, they are also based on the principles of love for one's neighbor, of truth, and dignity.

In the name of truth I would finally like to tackle one more issue. Many publications continue to stress -- and TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY most of all -- that it is necessary to establish proper relations between the state and the Catholic Church. In this connection I would like to ask why it is that some TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY writers continue to publish their work in various anti-Polish organizations in the West, such as the Paris KULTURA. Is it possible that a Pole's conscience is able to acquiesce in writing for organizations that are political (and, in fact, subversive) tools in the hands of the states that are hostile to Poland, that did everything before the war, and are doing now, to hurt Poland, and that have treated and are treating Poland as a pawn on the chessboard of their own interests?

Is it an honest act when an article whose publication by TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY was banned by the censor (because of extremely insulting statements about the Polish authorities) is broadcast a few days later by Radio Free Europe, which, like Paris KULTURA, continues to slander not only our fatherland, but also Cardinals Wyszynski and Glemp? Are the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editors able to convince the workers who produce the newsprint on which it is published that such actions are compatible with a sense of patriotism, the basic principles of honesty, and a minimum of loyalty to those who produce this newsprint and who are suffering from economic restrictions? If the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editors are unable to answer these questions, I would at least like to know whether they think that such actions help normalize state-church relations and whether they at all want this normalization.

## POLITBURO ASSESSES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

AU031137 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] PAP -- On 31 July, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo assessed the course to date of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the PPR.

By celebrating the 40th jubilee of the socialist state in a solemn and dignified way, society has paid tribute to the fighters for a People's Poland, the heroes of work, and the creators of Poland's achievements.

The celebrations that took place in the entire country were an important political event, particularly the recent session of the PPR Sejm.

The broad scope of the presentations of the achievements of People's Poland organized on this occasion in friendly socialist countries should also be stressed with satisfaction. The participation of delegations from these countries in the celebrations, and their meetings with the people were an expression of the internationalistic, fraternal ties that link our parties and peoples.

The important nature of these celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the PPR, and the good participation of the population in the jubilee, as well as in social and production work confirm the progressing normalization and the integration of society into the policy line of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the socialist renewal. The Politburo highly assessed the wide range of the activities performed by the citizens that were initiated by Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] bodies and undertaken by factory work forces and resident of rural areas, settlements, and towns. The many initiatives made by youth organizations of a patriotic-educational nature were a significant contribution.

The party's voivodship committees were obliged to assess the course of the celebrations that have taken place so far in their areas, and to suitably develop their previously adopted programs in relations to this.

By taking advantage of the experiences obtained from the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the PPR, it was recommended that particular attention be devoted to the anniversaries of: the agricultural reform and the nationalization of industry, the restoration of the northern and western parts of Poland to their homeland, and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

The Politburo examined the sociopolitical situation in education and familiarized itself with the state of the preparations that are being made for the new school year.

In 1984-85, the state education system will include almost 8 million children, young people, and adults in the more than 56,000 schools and other educational centers that employ almost half a million teachers and educators. The large increase in the number of children and young people in the school-age group means that difficult working conditions for pupils and teachers continue in certain schools.

It was decided that a further development of the school network is essential, that it should be properly equipped, that it should have textbooks, didactic aids, and social facilities, as well as be assured of getting a satisfactory number of highly qualified teaching cadres.

Appreciation was expressed for the appeal made by the PRON National Council that called for the nation to assist schools and make education problems the subject of nationwide concern.

The Politburo drew attention to the need for the further development of didactic-educational work in schooling, improving teaching programs and textbooks, and also enriching lessons outside school with the aim of shaping the civic and socialist attitudes of young people more efficiently. This goal also requires the further improvement of the schools' work organization, and the strengthening of discipline and the sense of responsibility for the level and the results obtained from teaching and education.

It was stressed that the implementation of the party's political policy, which was mapped out in the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, expresses regard for the hard work of teachers and favors educational activization in schools, as well as the stabilization of the teaching cadres. It was recommended to party organizations at schools that they give teachers taking their first jobs special care.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo discussed the state of the work being done on the PZPR long-term prospects program and approved a timetable for further work on this document.

## MINISTERS DISCUSS ANNIVERSARY, DOMESTIC ISSUES

### Influence of Celebrations

LD031815 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Good evening. The Council of Ministers has held a session to examine the social and political situation in the country and the external situation. The celebrations of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland have had a considerable influence on the way in which the situation in the country is developing. The deeply patriotic and dignified participation of the public in the festivities and the initiatives that are being taken confirm that there has been further progress along the path of normalization of the country's political life.

The positive changes, initiated by the Ninth PZPR Congress, are being consistently continued and consolidated. The process of integration of increasingly broad circles of the public around the program of national accord and socialist renewal is underway. The 40th anniversary of socialist statehood has become an important event in our foreign relations. The participation by the delegations of the friendly socialist states in the anniversary celebrations and the special events held in those countries to mark the anniversary convincingly bear witness to the fact that the fraternal ties linking our states and nations are becoming stronger.

The Amnesty Act is an important factor in the process of positive social and political changes in the country. It was noted that Western political circles have shown interest in the fact that the amnesty had been passed.

At the same time, attention was drawn to the fact that, along with the sound assessments connected with the amnesty, there appeared further attempts to interfere in our state's internal affairs. The government resolutely rejects attempts of this kind.

The Council of Ministers emphasized that the forthcoming anniversaries of the agrarian reform, nationalization of industry and the return to the motherland of the ancient Piast dynasty territories adjoining the Odra and the Baltic and the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism will provide an opportunity to show the achievements of our nation, pay tribute to fighters and soldiers and give recognition to labor heroes and creators, and to emphasize the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and with other socialist states.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, drew particular attention to the role and tasks of the state administration in discharging its duties toward the public. The gathering in of the harvest from the fields is one of the most important tasks over the coming days and weeks, the government pointed out.

### Approve Industry Bill

LD032121 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, drew attention in particular to the role and tasks of the state administration in discharging its public duties. It has been made incumbent on ministers, heads of central offices, voivodas, and city mayors to popularize, introduce, and apply the Code of Duties of State Officials and Rights of Citizens and Duties of Officials in State Offices.

During the examination of the financial and market situation, it was stated that improvement has been made in this area, but it is less than expected. The minister of domestic trade and services and the chairman of the National Bank of Poland have been instructed to familiarize representatives of the national trade union organizations with the financial and market situation in the country, with a forecast for market supplies over the third quarter.

According to this forecast, there will be no significant changes in supplies to the market over the third quarter, compared to the first 6 months of the year.

The Council of Ministers has approved the bill on small-scale manufacturing industry. The bill will ensure the stability of systematic solutions and will guarantee consideration of the specific features of the small-scale manufacturing industry in the solutions of economic reform.

Better conditions will be safeguarded for activities and development of cooperatives for handicapped people. Action will also be taken to rebuild and develop the state industry in the regions, and to expand the economic activities of social organizations.

The issue of pay for teachers was also examined. The "Teacher's Charter" Act of 26 January 1982 provides for increases in the average pay of teachers in relation to the average pay of the engineering-technical employee. Comparison between rates of pay for both categories showed that in 1983, there was a pay differential which made it necessary to correct the level of pay for teachers.

In connection with this, the Council of Ministers has passed a resolution providing for increases in teachers' pay. The increase will amount, on average, to almost Z2,000 a month. The details of this and all matters discussed during the Council of ministers session will be in tomorrow's press.

## GOVERNMENT WORK FOR SECOND HALF OF 1984 OUTLINED

AU061345 Warsaw RZECPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Aug 84 pp 1-2

["Program for Government Work in the Second Half of 1984"]

[Text] The RZECZPOSPOLITA editorial board has received from the Government Press Bureau the program of government work in the second half of 1984.

The program contains 184 tasks resulting from the ninth party congress decisions, from the resolutions passed by Central Committee plenums, and from the key lines of government work in 1984. The program also includes the tasks assumed by the government as a result of the resolutions adopted by the party and the allied parties and of the demands adopted by various communities. The program took into account the proposals submitted by ministers, heads of central offices, voivodas, and voivodship city mayors.

In the second half of 1984 the government will focus its efforts on ensuring the balance between the flow of goods and money, the development of foreign trade, and the disciplining of investments. Efforts will be made to facilitate the development of technological progress, to improve the system of employment and wages, and to tighten control.

In addition to set tasks, tasks resulting from the current consideration of the situation by the Council of Ministers, the Government Presidium, the Council of Ministers committees, and other bodies will be implemented.

It is expected that 16 bills and associated implementation regulations; 11 decrees and 19 resolutions of the Council of Ministers; and 138 evaluations, reports, and other materials will be adopted or considered.

The following outstanding issues are among the more important issues that the Council of Ministers, the Government Presidium, the chairman and deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and the specialized bodies of the Council of Ministers will consider:

Political and Social Issues

-- participation in the organization of the functions to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland;

-- ensuring the implementation of the proposals addressed to state administration bodies during the elections of the people's councils;

-- ensuring the implementation of the Amnesty Act and providing jobs for amnestied persons;

-- increasing the range of consultations with trade unions on issues concerning the state's social policy, wages and prices: The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs will cooperate with the ministers for trade unions and for prices in drawing up proposals in this connection;

-- appointing workers to collegial and advisory-consultative bodies attached to state offices and institutions: The Office of the Council of Ministers will draw up proposals in this connection;

-- evaluating the implementation of the government program for improving the conditions for young people's careers: The evaluation will be prepared by the minister for young people's affairs;

-- analyzing the proposals resulting from the control checks of the implementation of the resolutions passed by workers self-management bodies: The analysis will be prepared by the government plenipotentiary for the economic reform;

-- aggravating penal sanctions against profiteers and perpetrators of crimes against public property and order and meting out additional punishment: A report to this end will be drawn up by the minister of justice.

Political, Economic, and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries

-- The minister of foreign affairs will ensure participation of Polish representatives in multilateral negotiations and will see that international accords and agreements are observed.

-- The Planning Commisssion and the ministries concerned will define the range and lines of cooperation with CEMA countries in 1984-90 in the fields of coproduction, production specialization, scientific research, modernization of production equipment, coordination of investments, and reductions in imports from the capitalist countries.

-- The Coordination Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation will evaluate the implementation of the program for promoting trade with the capitalist countries.

-- The ministers of science, higher education, and technology and of foreign trade will define the principles of the import of scientific-technological and production knowhow and of its rational application in the national economy.

-- Ministers concerned will ensure that Polish culture and science participate in international cooperation.

Developing Basic Proportions of National Economy

-- The minister of foreign trade and the Planning Commission will evaluate the effectiveness of the concessions and priorities granted to the enterprises that are significant and highly productive exporters.

-- The Planning Commission and the minister of finance will analyze the implementation of central investments.

-- The Planning Commission will report on ways to boost the production of spare parts.

-- The Polish National Bank and the government plenipotentiary for economic reform will evaluate the system of granting loans to cooperative housing construction.

-- The minister of justice and the government plenipotentiary for economic reform will draw up bills on setting up mixed enterprises.

-- The minister of iron, steel, and engineering industry will develop a program for automated production.

Material Foundations of Economic Activity

-- Ministers of mining and energy; the iron, steel, and engineering industry; and the chemical and light industry; as well as the chairman of the State Atomic Agency will present proposals on launching and developing the production of nuclear power station equipment.

-- The minister of mining and energy will develop a program of the measures necessary to balance the fuel and energy resources in 1985-90.

-- The minister of materials management will submit proposals on expanding the network of the stations procuring secondary raw materials and scrap and on improving their equipment, performance, and transportation services.

-- The Krosno voivoda, the minister of administration and local economy, and the ministers concerned will present proposals on developing the Beieszczady region.

-- The Planning Commission, the Main Statistical Office, and the Institute of Construction Industry Organization, Managements, and Economics will evaluate the condition of the investments that have been halted.

-- The minister of iron, steel, and engineering industry will submit to the government programs for modernizing the passenger automobile industry and for developing high-pressure engines.

Food for the Nation, Agriculture, and Food Industry

-- The minister of agriculture and food economy will ensure that the 1984 harvest yields are fully utilized.

-- The minister of agriculture and food economy will submit materials on the organization of contracts on farm produce and on the lines of changes in the agrarian structure seeking to improve the utilization of land and to increase the size of farms that are able to guarantee increases in production of salable produce.

-- The minister of agriculture and food economy and the institutions concerned will draw up a bill on domestic freshwater fishing.

-- The ministers concerned will evaluate the implementation of the decisions to supply agriculture with spare parts and synthetic fertilizers and to develop the priority sectors of the food industry.

Cooperative and Nonsocialized Economic Activity

-- The chairman of the Planning Commission and the minister of domestic trade and services will draw up the program for developing small-scale production and services up to 1990.

-- The minister of domestic trade and services will develop a bill on small-scale production.

-- The minister of finance and of domestic trade and services will submit proposals on improving the system of control over nonsocialized units of small-scale production and trade.

Performance of Technical Services

-- Ministers concerned will submit proposals on developing transportationup to 1990 and on improving the condition of roads and bridges.

-- In order to prevent losses of transportation and to reduce losses resulting from natural causes, the ministers of communications and of internal affairs will review the regulations in this regard.

Housing Construction and Communal Economy

-- The ministers of construction and building materials and of administration and local economy will ensure conditions for implementing the plan for developing the construction of single-family houses.

-- The ministers of construction and building materials and of administration and local economy will evaluate possibilities for improving the quality of construction.

-- Voivodas will analyze the exploitation of local building materials.

-- The Council of Ministers will study the development of town and country planning, especially in large conurbations and voivodship cities, and will approve the proposals concerning the development of housing construction sponsored by enterprises.

Employment and Wages

-- The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs will assess the state of employment in the national economy and will submit proposals on rationalizing and utilizing labor up to 1990.

-- The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs will draw up the program for activities to stimulate labor productivity and the effectiveness of management, to stabilize the teams of workers, and to reduce the turnover of cadres.

-- The minister for trade union affairs will draw up principles of labor competition and of the system to motivate and stimulate this competition.

-- The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs will analyze employment of school graduates and will submit results of this analysis.

-- The minister of health and social welfare will report on cadres in the health service and social welfare and on social and living problems.

The State's Social Policy, Health Protection, and Social Welfare

-- The ministers of health and social welfare and of labor, wages, and social affairs will submit to the government the bill on health protection and the bill on organizing and financing social insurance after they have discussed them with trade unions.

-- The minister of labor, wages, and social affairs will present the plans for adapting the social benefits for families to the country's true potential.

-- The Government Population Commission will report on the current demographic situation of Poland.

-- Ministers of health and social welfare and of construction and building materials will report on the evaluation of the implementation of investments and capital repairs in the institutions of health service and social welfare.

The Flow of Goods

-- The minister of domestic trade and services will draw up the principles of goods rationing in 1985 and of controlling the sales of industrial products.

-- The minister of domestic trade and services will propose action to eliminate irregularities in the sales of consumer goods by the units that produce them.

-- The minister for price affairs will analyze the system of official, regulated, and contracted prices, the ways by which they are fixed and implemented, and their effectiveness, and will present assumptions of price policy in 1985.

Science, Technological Progress, Education, and Upbringing

-- The Council of Ministers will evaluate the effectiveness of research of crucial importance for the national economy.

-- Ministers of science, higher education, and technology and of finance, as well as the scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences will draw up the assumptions of the policy of financing science and technological progress in 1986-90.

-- The minister of education and upbringing will draw up the program for cooperation between enterprises and vocational schools and school workshops.

Culture, Rest, and Tourism

-- The minister of culture and art will develop organizational and programmatic plans for expanding the working people's participation in culture, and the chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television will develop the program for propagating artistic values by the mass media.

-- The Main Committee for Physical Culture and Sports will evaluate the condition of physical culture in our country and submit proposals in this connection.

Protection, Development, and Exploitation of Natural Resources

-- The minister of agriculture and food economy will draw up the program for providing rural areas with water.

-- The head of the Office for Environmental Protection and Local Economy will evaluate the exploitation of the equipment used to protect water and air and of antinoise equipment.

-- The head of the Office of Environmental Protection and Water Economy will draw up the program for the production of equipment for environmental protection.

-- The ministers and voivodas concerned will analyze the effectiveness of punishment for violating environmental protection regulations.

The work plan of the Council of Ministers for the second half of 1984 lays down the deadlines for reviewing the individual tasks and provides for periodic control checks on the implementation of the government schedules, the proposals of the Supreme Chamber of Control, and the problems brought up in journalist articles and in the population's letters and complaints.

## BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN -- State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski has appointed Jan W. Piekarski PPR ambassador to Pakistan. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

VISIT BY SED DELEGATION -- An SED Central Committee delegation headed by D. Boernert, deputy director of the Central Committee's Youth Department, visited Poland from 25 to 27 July. The guests acquainted themselves with the working and recreational conditions of GDR youth staying in Warsaw and in Ciechanow and Piotrokow Trybunalski Voivodships. The delegation met with L. Miller, director of the PZPR Central Committee's Youth Affairs Team, during which the successful exchange program of vacations by Polish and GDR youth was discussed. [Excerpt] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 Jul 84 p 8 AU]

EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU081240 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 8 Aug 84

["Press Articles: Developed International Economic Collaboration-Factor of Building up Confidence, Security and Peace -- Article Printed in SCINTEIA (August 8, 1984). -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/8/1984 -- The steady expansion and diversification of economic collaboration with all states, irrespective of their social system, size, potential or development level, is a salient feature of the Romanian foreign policy promoted over the four decades that elapsed since the historical act of August 23, 1944. Significant in this respect is the fact that Romania has economic relations with more than 150 states.

Romania's ever stronger assertion in the world economic arena and its ever more intense participation in the international exchange of material assets are a natural outcome of the wide-embracing theoretical conception of party General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu about the role and importance of developed interstate economic relations.

According to the Romanian president's outlook, all countries' participation in the world division of labour meets an objective demand. A speed-up economic development and the general progress of each country depend to a large extent, beside its own effort, on the intensification of its foreign exchanges, on the promotion of technical scientific collaboration and international commercial exchanges. That is why interstate economic collaboration can make an outstanding contribution to solving such major problems facing contemporary mankind as the economic, commercial and financial-currency crisis, the energy, raw materials and food crisis, the eradiction of underdevelopment, the bridging of gaps among states and the building of a new international economic order.

Romania and its president consider that the development of exchanges and cooperation has not only an economic but also a political significance as it helps building confidence among states, strengthens links of peaceful cooperations and approaches peoples. There is a close interaction between collaboration and detente, between the expansion of economic exchanges and security, since detente and security provide conditions for the development of collaboration and, vice versa, detente deepens through collaboration and cooperation, building up security.

Consequently, a broadly developed international economic collaboration is a highly important factor for the consolidation of world peace. History has proved more than once that all peoples prefer to interchange material assets rather than projectiles and deliver one another commodities rather than missiles. The development of mutually advantageous economic relations among states narrows the framework for shows of hostility and tension. Fruitful economic collaboration is (?conducive to) better mutual acquaintance among peoples, to appreciation of each one's work, which is apt to build up mutual confidence and detente worldwide.

The obstacles placed in the path of economic exchanges inevitably lead to mistrust, animosity and tension. As a matter of fact, there is a vicious circle: When political differences occur, they are unfortunately transposed into the economic sphere, which aggravates political dissensions. It is a highly dangerous spiral which deteriorates into only the relations among the respective countries but also the world climate.

Hence, Romania holds the view that interstate political dissensions must not be transferred to the sphere of their economic ties. On the contrary, economic collaboration must be stimulated as it is apt to attenuate political contradictions with time, and help mutual understanding and detente. Starting from this fact, Socialist Romania has consistently condemned sanction and embargo practices, disclosing their saleful effects, and militating for their elimination.

Such practices have deeply negative effects and are quite inadmissible as they actually are flagrant forms of interference in the domestic affairs of other states, which can but worsen the political climate and lead to animosity and tension, thus running counter to peace interests. Restrictions, conditions, limitations, embargoes that may culminate in their sharper form -- economic blockade -- have led not only once to highly critical situations in international relations, and therefore they must be liquidated.

Life has proved that such practices are not even as efficient as expected either. Embargoes, conditions will ever (?show) fissures and never attain their target, and sooner or later they shall have to be eliminated. Postwar experience has shown that those who resorted to such practices are bound to give them up, but sequelae of mistrust remained thenceforth. Romania promotes broad relations of economic collaboration and cooperation with all states, whatever their social system. Its international economic activities focus on the development of manysided collaboration with all socialist countries as well as of economic ties with developing and non-aligned countries, with the other states, the developed capitalist countries included.

Romania's economic relations with all states have consistently been underlain by the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. The observance of these principles as a unitary, indivisible entirety is in Romania's opinion a sine qua non for the assertion of international economic cooperation, for a faster progress of each country and a climate of peace and understanding among peoples.

Romania considers that this condition is all the more necessary today when, after a period during which they witnessed an ascending course, international economic bonds are affected by a series of negative phenomena related not only to the persistent character and scope of the world economic crisis but also to the mounting international tension, to tendencies towards a comeback to the "cold war", and to the recrudescence of the policy of force and interference in other countries' affairs.

Romania has firmly campaigned at the U.N. and its specialized agencies just as in other international fora for an end to any discriminatory and restrictive practices, for the establishment of a free and equitable trade and the elimination of any measures apt to limit interstate economic exchanges. To this end, Romania, alongside the other countries members of the Group of 77, maintains the necessity that developed states should undertake not to apply further restrictions and to give up trading practices incompatible with the international pledges they assumed, make the necessary adjustments so as to facilitate developing countries' exports to their markets, improve the generalized system of preference and apply it consistently and non-discriminatorily.

Furthermore, Romania is for the easement of developing countries' external debt and appropriate setting of interest rates, the granting of credits to underdeveloped states on advantageous terms and growing aid for development, the establishment of a just, equitable ratio between the prices of raw materials and those of manufactured products. The ensurance of broad, unhampered access to scientific achievements, easier transfer of technology, and increased deliveries of improved machinery.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

LD081749 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom has just arrived in Bucharest, Romania, for talks with the Romanian leadership. The chief topic of discussion is expected to be the international situation and in particular the security-political situation in Europe. Both Romania and Sweden are working for a more favorable climate. Goran Skansberg report from Bucharest:

[Skansberg] Lennart Bodstrom's visit to Bucharest is a step in the Swedish Government's recent strikingly busy travel diplomacy in East Europe. Within the course of less than 1 year Bodstrom has visited East Berlin, Budapest, Prague, and now Bucharest. Olof Palme recently visited the GDR and will travel to Hungary this fall. One important reason for these many Swedish visits to East Europe is the security-political situation in Europe, particularly the missile armament in progress both in the East and West as long as the United States and the Soviet Union are unable to agree to resume the nuclear arms talks in Geneva. In that situation the Swedish Government tries to play an active role to turn the development and bring about a more faovrable climate for mutual arms limitations in Europe. The Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures is the only forum right now where East and West are at least talking with each other.

Another country trying to exercise pressure in disarmament matters is Romania, and it is thus natural that those issues are uppermost on the agenda in the talks that Foreign Minister Bodstrom has now started with his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei, and at the meeting that Bodstrom is due to have tomorrow with Romanian head of state and party leader Nicolae Ceausescu. Through its special foreign policy position within the Warsaw Pact Romania has, through Ceausescu, again and again called for disarmament both in the East and West, and at the Stockholm conference Romania also submitted a proposal for confidence-and security-building measures, partly resembling that of the Western side. Since Ceausescu wants to appear as the great champion of disarmament and peace in Europe he will undoubtedly take advantage of the conversation with the Swedish foreign minister in order to convey his message anew.

In addition, the relations between Sweden and Romania will of course also be discussed during Bodstrom's 3-day visit to Bucharest. The problems that have caused most concern in the contacts between the two countries are Romania's difficulties in paying for goods imported from Sweden. At the turn of the year 1982-83 Swedish companies were owed approximately 60 million Swedish kronor for goods delivered, for which they simply have not been paid. The situation now seems slightly brighter: the sum owed has been reduced to 9 million Swedish kronor, and Romanian imports from Sweden have also begun to increase again after a very severe decline last year, following the Romanian leadership's tough financial policy of restraint. The Romanians also say that they want enhanced economic cooperation with the West, in the form of joint industrial projects, but nothing has come of this yet as far as Sweden is concerned.

## OLYMPICS PRESENTED TO U.S. PUBLIC ONE-SIDEDLY

AU081829 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 84 p 1

[S. Kucan commentary: "Private Games"]

[Excerpts] Our Vlado Lisjak has remained completely anonymous in the American sports public. His gold medal, our pride, was not recorded here with a single word, and the name of the winner in one of the wrestling groups remains stored only in a computer's memory, or in the flood of "bare" results in 21 sports -- that is, in the broad dimension of daily Olympic events.

We are not particularly concerned about this, although it is not in order that none of our people living in the United States were able to learn this good news. This is only an example, an illustration of the behavior of the host of the XXIII Summer Olympic Games, an example that in this detail shows quite clearly: For the greater part these are private games of the host country.

The Americans do not admit that they are a multinational country, but this is the fact -- many Spaniards, Mexicans, Italians, Poles, Yugoslavs, and others live here, but the Olympic events simply do not reach them. These games are presented to the public one-idedly, this is obvious. "America, America," is also a slogan at the heart of the Olympic games, and at a gathering of 3,000 sportsmen from 140 countries under the Olympic banner, this is dangerous for sports, and deserves the disapproval of the sporting world.

Thus, according to everything, it turns out that these are American games. And everything else serves this desire of the host. Medals are mostly placed around the American sportsmen's necks, television mostly carries actions "go to gold" [preceding three words published in English], and the boycott of the Eastern bloc's countries enables the host to the fullest extent to present "his" games to the world. Had, for instance, the GDR female swimmers and athletes been here, or the USSR gymnasts, volleyball players, cyclists, numerous top sportsmen in the individual sports from the countries boycotting the games, this would have been a completely different story. This would be a competition of equals, the attempts to privatize the games would be cut short by sportsmen themselves with their results and successes. In a rivalry of equals this feeling of superiority would be lost.

## REPORTAGE ON MUBARAK TALKS, DINNER TOASTS

### Djuranovic Toast

LD062246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2210 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Brioni, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, and his wife gave a formal dinner this evening at the white villa on Brioni, in honor of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his wife. At the dinner, which was also attended by associates of the two presidents taking part in the talks, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

In his toast, Veselin Djuranovic first recalled the long tradition of open and constructive dialogue between the leaders of the two countries.

"One of the first fruits of our friendship was conceived in this same place way back in 1956 with the meeting between presidents An-Nasir and Tito, and Indian Prime Minister Nehru, Djuranovic said. It was on Brioni that the idea of nonalignment was shaped, and it was from there that it spread around the world to become today the orientation and vision of a great part of mankind. It was also on Brioni that in the years that followed the Yugoslav-Eygptian achievement of mutually useful cooperation, permeated by respect and understanding, was confirmed on many occasions."

Veselin Djuranovic recalled with pleasure that Yugoslav-Egyptian cooperation is developing successfully and that this binds both sides to continue to make further efforts to bring this cooperation even closer to mutual possibilities and needs.

Veselin Djouranovic went on to recall the complex international situation and the warning by nonaligned countries about the danger inherent in bloc confrontation, the arms race, application of force, policy of pressures interference and threats to the fundamental interests of development and stability.

The policy of nonalignment has proved on many occasions that it is not a passive orientation based on well-known principles but an effective action, Veselin Djuranovic said. By agreement we have adopted the directions that call for our full mobility and actions, because at stake are fundamental issues of today's world, of security and of stability. Djuranovic ended his toast by saying that Yugoslavia and Egypt can, with their cooperation, make a major contribution to the achievement of these goals at the forthcoming gatherings of nonaligned countries.

Mubarak Speech

NC062016 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1938 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 6 Aug (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak delivered the following speech at a banquet which Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, hosted in his honor tonight:

Dear friend President Djuranovic, Mrs Djunarovic, dear friends:

I wish to express to you my profound gratitude and appreciation for the hospitality we have been accorded since our arrival in your friendly country this afternoon. This is my third visit in 2 years. This visit permits us to resume the consultations and exchange views with the Yugoslav leadership on issues of common interest to us.

The fact is that our meeting in Brioni brings to memory the birth of the special relationship between the two countries and peoples and the traditions which our great ancestors Tito, 'Abd an-Nasir, and As-Sadat established, and by which they consolidated bilateral cooperation in all domains and strengthened the Nonaligned Movement and its role in a world of increasing dangers and great challenges.

The discussions we held this afternoon manifested the similarity of our stands on many international issues, our sincere determination to develop our ties of friendship and cooperation in all fields, and our eagerness to strengthen world peace and contribute to the amicable settlement of international disputes.

It is clear that Yugoslavia shares our interest in Middle East issues and the events taking place there because Yugoslavia realizes the close link between security and peace in that vital area and stability and prosperity in the Mediterranean basin and the southern part of the European Continent. This is in addition to its genuine concern about the fate of the peoples of the nonaligned states and their ability to confront the challenges of development and progress.

In view of this, we completely agree on the need to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, a settlement based on respect for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as well as for the right of all the peoples in the area to live in peace and security and to direct their capabilities and resources toward the battle of development and construction. It is also on this basis that we agree on the need for action to end the war that is raging between Iran and Iraq in which blood is being shed without justification, resources are being threatened and energies dissipated; the war that is providing opportunities for destructive foreign interventions, and that is conducive to weakening the Nonaligned Movement to which the two warring parties belong. Likewise, we insist on Israel's withdrawal from all Lebanese territories to enable the fraternal Lebanese people to proceed with important cultural construction in the area.

Our views have been identical on African affairs and on the need for action to strengthen the OAU and to resolve the disputes existing among the members of the African community within the framework of fraternity and solidarity unaffected by the concepts of conflict and polarization.

Dear friends: We have made good progress in our common march on the path of nonalignment and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among all peace-loving forces. We are determined to continue this march for the sake of our peoples and all the peoples struggling for a better life.

Discussion Concludes

NC081535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 8 Aug (MENA) -- Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic held a final session of talks that lasted 2 hours today.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and presidential office director for political talks, said that the final session of talks between the two presidents was devoted to the Gulf war. The two presidents made a comprehensive assessment of the situation and the possibilities available to the Nonaligned Movement to contribute toward sending this war. During the meeting it was agreed that the approach toward this problem in the coming phase should be quiet diplomacy. It was also agreed that the two sides should hold various contacts during the coming phase.

Dr al-Baz said that the Yugoslav side has shown interest in the situation in the Gulf. He also said that Egypt and Yugoslavia have identical stands on the need to put an end to this war because its continuation and escalation open the door to foreign intervention and weaken the Nonaligned Movement.

Dr al-Baz said: Egypt and Yugoslavia have agreed to seize the available opportunities to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war. The intransigence of either of the two sides will not obstruct our movement. Our efforts must continue unilaterally and collectively and with quiet diplomacy.

Dr al-Baz noted that Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz will arrive in Cairo on Saturday. The Yugoslav president will also meet with the Indian prime minister on 27 August. During these meetings the situation in the Gulf will be discussed within the framework of quiet diplomatic activity to end this war.

Concerning Egyptain-Yugoslav relations, Dr al-Baz explained that the talks have resulted in an agreement on strengthening bilateral relations in the fields of housing, agriculture, and tourism. He added that Yugoslavia will immediately start building 1,000 pre-fab units for emergency housing. In the agricultural field, it was agreed to plant a new kind of corn in Egypt. In the tourism field, Dr Al-Baz noted that Yugoslavia will participate in reconstructing the northern coast and building tourism villages.

The committee for economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries is scheduled to meet in Belgrade in October to draw up a program of cooperation for next year.

Talks 'Very Successful'

NC081538 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 8 Aug (MENA) -- Dusan Litvinovic, political adviser of the Yugoslav Presidium, said that the Egyptian-Yugoslav relations will enter a phase of active development which will take them back to their previous golden era.

In an exclusive statement to the MENA correspondent in Yugoslavia, Litvinovic noted that the Egyptian-Yugoslav talks were very successful and that they took place in an atmosphere of mutual cordiality.

Litvinovic added that President Mubarak's visit to Yugoslavia and his meeting with Yugoslav president Veselin Djuranovic will make tremendous contributions to the enhancement of bilateral cooperation.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR WORKING HOLIDAY

LD082259 Belgrade TNAJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2229 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Ljubljana, 8 Aug (TANJUG -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] arrived tonight in our country on a working holiday as guest of the SFRY Presidency.

At Brnik Airport at Ljubljana the high-ranking guest was welcomed by Jernej Jan, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Stefan Korosec, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos then left for Brdo near Kranj where tomorrow he will hold talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.